The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Adoption of the Dogma of Papal Infallibility.

A Majority of 362 in Favor of the Definition.

Latest Aspect the of European Difficulty.

The French Minister Reported to Have Resigned.

The Yacht Cambria Spoken in the Atlantic Ocean.

INFALLIBILITY.

The Dogma Adopted by the Ecumenical Council—The Vote 450 to 88.

ROME, July 13.—In the Ecumenical Council today, the dogma of infallibility was adopted by a vote of 450 affirmatives to 88 negatives.

EUROPE.

The Franco-Prussian Difficulty—Situation Yesterday Morning—German Estimate of the French Course.

PARIS, July 13.—The *Constitutionnel*, Ministerial organ, in its issue this morning, has the following important article:

"The Government has testimony that the candidature of Prince HOHENZOLLERN is withdrawn, and the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. We are satisfied that a HOHENZOLLERN will not reign in Spain. We demand nothing more, and rejoice at this pacific solution of the question."....A questionable dispatch from Dusseldorf, this morning, says that Prince LEOPOLD accepts the Spanish crown on the condition of immediate declaration of war against France should the latter attack Germany.

BRUSSELS, July 13—10 A. M.—The warlike preparations continue in France, notwithstanding the withdrawal of Prince LEOPOLD. There is a universal fear of war.

BERLIN, July 13.—The Kreuz *Gazette* of today, treats the situation in language at once serious and energetic. Its article closes with the following sentence: "Germany indignantly repels the measureless arrogance of France. Prince LEOPOLD renounces the candidature because he is unable to reconcile the character of a German soldier with an action involving Germany and Spain in war."

Count VON BISMARCK has returned to this city.

A Better Financial Feeling—German Suspicions of French Motives.

PARIS, July 13.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 70f. 80c. There is a better feeling everywhere, and particularly in commercial circles, though many rumors are in circulation unfavorable to peace. It is certain that several interpellations will be made in the Corps Legislatif today touching the Spanish question. It is believed that some parties in the Chambers wish to force the Government into a declaration of war with Prussia.

LONDON, July 13.—The following dispatch, dated at Berlin, noon today, has just been received here: "In spite of the withdrawal of Prince HOHENZOLLERN, France maintains an alarming and provoking attitude toward Prussia. Personal objection was, therefore, a mere pretext. France wants a sudden and decisive war, in order to escape interior troubles, and to efface the Mexican fiasco."

Austrian Views of the Difficulty—Troops Still Moving Through Paris to the Frontier—The Bourse Again Excited—Spain Making Preparations for War.

VIENNA, July 13.—The Vienna papers denounce Prussian arrogance, and invoke the mediation of England to prevent war. The *Tagespresse* openly takes sides with France.

LONDON, July 13.—Telegrams from Paris confirm the reports that a feeling of distrust and insecurity still prevails on the Bourse, notwithstanding the withdrawal of Prince LEOPOLD. Troops are moving through Paris for the frontier, and there seems to be no abatement of military activity in other quarters of France. It is said that the Belgian Government is providing for warlike contingencies. All leaves of absence have been recalled, and troops have been ordered to the frontier, with instructions to destroy the railways and telegraphs in case of invasion by a foreign army.

PARIS, July 13—7 P. M.—The tone of the *Constitutionnel* is pacific today, but the other journals continue to fill their columns with details of warlike preparations. The Bourse to-night is agitated; Rentes have fallen to 69 francs 75 centimes.

MADRID, July 13.—Minister SAGASTA had a protracted conference, yesterday, with the Ministers of France, England and the United States. Prince CHARLES, of Hohenzollern, the father of Prince LEOPOLD, sent to Paris a copy of the dispatch which he addressed to Gen. PRIM, withdrawing his son's name as a candidate for the throne. Warlike preparations have commenced here. Orders have been signed calling out the first military reserves.

Reported Resignation of the French Cabinet—Exciting Debate in the Chambers.

PARIS, July 13.—The evening journals report that all the Ministers have resigned. The Corps Legislatif held an excited session today. Deputy JEROME DAVID submitted interpellations to the Ministry, which the Duke DE GRAMMONT refused to answer until Friday. M. DAVID thereupon pointed out the flagrant contrast between the previous haste and the present slowness of the Ministry to declare itself. Hesitation was now ridiculous in a Ministry which at first made such bold speeches, and the delay was working all the while to the advantage of Prussia. The President consulted the Chamber, and appointed Friday as the day for an answer to the interpellations.

The Yacht Cambria Spoken—Dauntless Not in Sight—The Pekin Hoax—Another Conflagration at Constantinople.

GLASGOW, July 13.—The steam-ship *Sidonian*, which arrived today from New-York, reports that she passed the yacht *Cambria* at noon on the 9th inst., in latitude 54° 30', and longitude 29° 30'. The *Cambria* was then standing west-north-west, and had a light easterly breeze. Her competitor, the *Dauntless*, was not seen.

PARIS, July 13.—The *Journal Officiel* appears this morning with an article stating that the Government has no news of the reported massacre in China, and that the story is generally considered false.

LONDON, July 13.—There is much indignation expressed here and on the Continent at the false story of the massacre of foreigners in China. Arrangements will be made at once to ferret out and punish the author of the *Post's* telegram.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.—Another disastrous fire occurred here day before yesterday. The flames raged nine hours, in which time over 1,500 houses—mainly of a poorer class—were consumed.

CANADA.

Orange Celebrations in Toronto—Manitoba—Reil Virtually held a Prisoner by his own People.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 13.—Yesterday was celebrated pretty generally by the Orangemen throughout the Dominion. In this city the procession was very large, numbering many thousands. Delegations from the Orange Societies of England and Ireland were present. The Ottawa correspondent of the *Telegraph* says it is reported that the Governor-General's proclamation will be issued shortly, declaring the admission of Manitoba into the Dominion. It will contain an amnesty clause. The latest advices from Fort Garry state that REIL is virtually kept a prisoner by his own men, who have sent a guard to the line to prevent his leaving the settlement, and that both whites and Indians have sent deputations to meet the Dominion expedition and tender it the aid and assistance of the inhabitants along the route.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

Close of the Prosecution—Argument of the Defense—Charge of the Judge.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., July 13.—The Fenian trial was resumed this morning at 9 o'clock. The District-Attorney called PATRICK LEAHY, of Trout River. Gen. STARR occupied a room in his house on the 25th. The witness not having arrived, Gen. STARR asked permission to testify on his own behalf. The District-Attorney objected, and the Court refused the request.

THE DEFENSE.

The defense claimed that the territory invaded was the Dominion of Quebec, not of Canada, recited in the indictment; that STARR did not originate, prepare or set on foot the expedition. He did not join it until it was on the ground, and the counsel held that the prisoner was entitled to a strict construction of the statute, and moved for his discharge. The District-Attorney replied that the indictment was correct. In regard to the other objections, there was no proof of any actual preparations by STARR, but he officiated as commander of the Fenian forces, and the prisoner's actions came within the provisions of the statutes. STARR took command and led the Fenians into Canada, and he must be regarded as setting the expedition on foot. The importance of the case grew out of the international complications involved, and as a test whether the Neutrality laws would be enforced where Great Britain was concerned. The duty of the jury was rendered difficult by the prevailing public feeling. He asked the jury to do justice not only so far as Canada was concerned, but justice to themselves, in order that war might not be forced upon the country.

Hon. A. J. PARKER said he had a few points to submit on behalf of the prisoner: That the Judge should charge the jury, first, that the words of the statute, "begun and set on foot," do not apply to carrying on an expedition; second, these words are not applicable to subordinates joining an expedition after it is set on foot; third, the same do not apply to any one joining an expedition to a foreign country; fourth, that the prisoner is not responsible for acts done in a foreign country, nor does the statute apply to such.

THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Judge WOODRUFF, in charging the jury, alluded to the importance of the case as involving the maintenance of the national peace and security. He coincided with the prisoner's counsel that acts done in a foreign territory were not within the jurisdiction of the Court. Such acts, however, might be considered as explaining and showing the object of an expedition organized in the States. If the prisoner took command of and prosecuted a military expedition from the States into Canada, they must find him guilty. He then reviewed the testimony as to STARR's arriving on the ground and making a speech to the men; and Mr. GRINNELL's evidence, as to its substance, was sufficiently clear. He then read statements in Buffalo papers, and charged that, according to these statements, STARR made a forward movement from Trout River, in order to prevent the United States troops from breaking up the expedition. The life and history of the prisoner, he said, excites sympathy in the minds of the jurors, and also in his own mind; but he deeply regretted that he should devote his bravery and military position to give character and inspiration to so disgraceful an enterprise.

Mr. FAUROT asked the Court to charge that the prisoner, if others set on foot the expedition unknown to him, was not responsible.

Judge WOODRUFF did not see that the case warranted such a charge.

Hon. A. J. PARKER said he wished it understood that the defense took exceptions to the points in the Judge's charge, which were not in accordance with the points requested to be charged. The Judge noted the objections, but said there was no bill of exceptions allowed in such cases.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict.

Another Case—Trial of Col. Thompson—The Verdicts in Both Trials.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., July 13.—THOMPSON's case was called on, and Mr. PARKER renewed his application for a postponement until the Fall sitting, on the ground of the importance of the case. He wished to put the case in such a shape as to leave the way open for a review of judgment by a higher Court. The case was being tried in the interest of the British Government.

The Judge said the trial was not in the interest of the British Government, but to maintain the laws of their country. He could not grant an adjournment.

THE JURY.

The following jury were sworn, with two challenges by the defense: Seth Stanley, Marshal McLeod, Jasper Thompson, T. E. Richardson, J. L. Johnson, Milton Warner, E. C. Green, Louis Wiley, C. Spear, C. E. Reid, C. H. Wilbur and A. Babbitt.

THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. SICARD opened the case in a speech similar to that of yesterday, and called

PATRICK SHIELD, of Malone, stated that Tuesday or Wednesday before the fight he saw the prisoner THOMPSON in FERGUSON's house at Malone; he saw him at the camp on the American side Thursday morning; THOMPSON was around with the men giving them orders and forming them into companies; some were in uniform; saw him at Malone afterward when he admitted having been in a fight; he told witness that the hat he got of him was not disgraced; they traded hats before THOMPSON went to the front; was arrested yesterday by the Marshal on an order of the District-Attorney because he did not identify the prisoner; was in custody about twenty minutes.

A. H. MCLEOD—Saw THOMPSON with troops across the lines; saw them from the cupola of the mill; by red coats he means volunteers; the regulars at first fired regular volleys lasting about fifteen minutes; THOMPSON was in citizen's dress.

QUESTION FROM THE STARR JURY.

The jury in the Starr case came in again, and asked for the newspaper evidence. The Judge said it was not the usual practice; but by his order it was read to them by the District-Attorney, J. B. HAMILTON.

TESTIMONY RESUMED.

[illegible] SMITH, Custom-house officer, at Trout River, saw the prisoner coming with men after the skirmish; saw them cross the line from Canada in a body in irregular order. The prisoner tried to stay the men and form them into line; [illegible] and threatened to shoot the first man that went over the line; had a pistol in his hand; saw a Fenian with gun in hand who said he would have one shot to see the effect; think it was THOMPSON; got no command to come here from the Government; don't suppose they know I am here.

ARGUMENT.

Judge PARKER asked the Court to decide that the only question as to the beginning and setting on foot that there is no evidence as to preparing and providing means.

Mr. DORSHEIMER suggested that he had personal arms and wagons immediately following him; he was also active in getting rations.

THE DEFENSE.

Judge PARKER then opened the case for the prisoner. He said he had a right to a fair trial as well as any one else, and even better where he had served his country as this man had, who joined the army as a sergeant, and rose step by step until breveted Major. He was taken prisoner at Fredericksburg and lay in Libby three months. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. A man of this kind was entitled to a liberal trial. He never was a member of the Fenian organization. Judge PARKER here offered proof of the prisoner never having been a member of the Fenian organization.

Mr. DORSHEIMER objected, and the objection was sustained.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

HENRY SHULER, of Albany, was called for the defense. Knew the prisoner in 1861; served with him.

Mr. DORSHEIMER objected to this evidence; that it was incompetent.

The WITNESS—Knew special acts of service; could speak of general character.

Judge PARKER wished to prove the prisoner served honorably in the army.

The question was put and ruled out.

The witness said he held the rank of Brevet-Major, and attempted to give evidence as to service, but was checked by the Court.

HENRY STEPHENS and JAMES WARD, of Albany, testified to the previous good character of the prisoner.

CLOSE OF THE DEFENSE.

The defense here closed their case, and Judge PARKER addressed the jury at considerable length and very eloquently, criticising the evidence, and contending that the requirements of the statute were not complied with. He ridiculed the evidence of HOLBROOK, and alluded to the Fenian feeling in Great Britain, which he did not approve of. He spoke of the skirmish as having perhaps associated the red coats; he ignored the raid, yet his blood boiled that this trial should be at the demand of the British Government. He would like to see that Government settle the *Alabama* claims and St. Albans raid claims. If any one was to be punished it should have been O'NEIL. It was strange those selected should have been those who had loyally served their country.

CLOSE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. DORSHEIMER addressed the Court in reply; admitted the prisoner had the right to a generous trial, and that he had got it. The Government had furnished as much money as he asked for to provide his witnesses. He continued in the same strain as in STARR's case. Speaking of the act, he said the spirit could be judged by the fact that it was the law of nations that prevented one nation fighting another. He said this was not stooping to English dictation; there was no intervention here either of England or Canada. It was an application which would force England to do her duty in the future.

His Honor summed up, confining the jury to the real issues in hand.

THE VERDICT.

The jury was sworn and soon brought in a verdict of guilty on the first and third counts and not guilty on the other two counts, and recommended the prisoner to mercy in consideration of past services.

The prisoner's counsel asked sufficient delay to bring up the matter of law, or an arrest of judgment. He insisted that there should be two Judges, and that this Court was illegal.

The Court told him to consider before the jury was discharged.

The jury in STARR's case came in with a verdict of guilty on the first and third counts, with a recommendation of mercy.

The trial of MANNING begins to-morrow.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Japanese Politics—The Markets—The Chinese Rebellion—Honors to the Memory of Anson Burlingame—A Gratuity for His Widow.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The steam-ship *China*, from Hong Kong June 11, and Yokohama June 22, arrived to-night.

JAPAN.

A Japanese conspiracy to fire the City of Osaka had been discovered, and numerous arrests of people implicated in the plot had been made....Several arrests had lately been made for forgery, one of which was the steward at the house of the British Minister....Doubts have been expressed whether the Japanese loan can be legally raised in the English market. The Oriental Bank refuses to accept any responsibility in regard to the transaction.... The principal Government officials are debating whether to assist the Coreans in expelling foreigners from Corea, and assisting that country as a dependency of Japan. A treaty of commerce would soon be made between Japan and Peru....At Yokohama, general business was flat. The tea market was firm. The advices of the new crop of silk were satisfactory. The export of silk-worms eggs was expected to fall short of the estimate on account of the ravages of disease. Some of the provinces near Yokohama will scarcely produce a card this year. The prices of new tea had advanced from $5 to $6 per picul.

CHINA.

The intelligence from the Province of Shansi, the seat of the rebellion in China, was unfavorable. Another imperial defeat was reported, after which a large number of the Imperialists deserted and joined the rebels. A nest of pirates had been discovered near Raffle Island, and dispersed. Permission had been granted by the Chinese Government to land a telegraph cable at Shanghai. The Chinese Government, for the purpose of paying a tribute to the memory of the late ANSON BURLINGAME, had issued a circular letter announcing his death, and had given 6,000 taels for the purpose of defraying the funeral expenses, and 10,000 taels to the widow for her own use. The survivors of the English gun-boat *Slaney*, had arrived at Hong Kong. The Russian troops had advanced to the town of Oorga, in Outer Mongolia.

The silk crop was estimated at 40,000 bales. The tea season had fairly opened at Hankow. Nearly all fine teas had been bought up at advanced prices. At Foo-cow the receipts of tea were 76,000 chests; the quality was inferior, and purchasers were cautious. At Canton the sales of tea amounted to 50,000 boxes, a slight reduction from the sales at same time last year.

A DUEL.

A Reporter and an Ex-French Officer Fight with Sabres.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—A duel was fought, this afternoon, between Major HENRY KEITTLE, on the reportorial corps of the St. Louis *Times*, and Capt. L. D. VAN, who is said to have once served in the French army. The weapons were cavalry sabres. Major KEITTLE received a slight wound on the forehead and a trifling cut on the hand. One of Capt. VAN's eyes was put out by a thrust from a sabre. The whole affair is involved in mystery. The seconds are unknown, and the principals are extremely reticent. The fight is said to have grown out of some reflections cast on the fighting qualities of the Northern troops by Capt. VAN.

Fatal Railroad Accident in New-Hampshire—One Man Killed, One Fatally Wounded and Others Injured.

CONCORD, N. H., July 13.—A collision occurred, today, on the Northern Railroad, not far from this city, probably occasioned by some misunderstanding of telegrams between the conductors. The trains collided on a curve about a mile north of Canaan. The following casualties are reported: Charles W. Clark, of Concord, engineer on the down train, killed; Loring Badger, of New-Hampton, brakeman, fatally injured; A. M. Grant, engineer on the up train, injured; Thomas Gilmore, of West Lebanon, fireman, badly bruised about the head; Edward Work, of West Lebanon, fireman, thigh broken; Abel Hurlburt, extra engineer on the engine with Mr. Clark, leg broken; C. T. Summers, of Cabot, Vt., badly injured about the head. Several passengers were slightly injured. No trains has arrived from the place of accident.

Another Fight Among Philadelphia Firemen—Defalcation of a Wool Broker.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—This morning another disgraceful row occurred while some of the fire companies were returning from a fire, at the corner of Twenty-third and Lombard streets. One of the participants was the Columbia Hose Company, and the other is supposed to have been the Shiffler Hose Company. Horns, spanners and knives were freely used, and a couple of members of the Columbian Hose Company were badly cut....THOMAS HILSEN, the head of the firm of HILSEN & Co., wool brokers, is reported as having disappeared with $60,000 belonging to the firm. The fact was discovered by a telegram from Boston, from BOND & Co., of which HILSON & Co. was a branch, stating that HILSON had gone to Europe in the steamer *Syria* with a large amount of money belonging to the house.

WASHINGTON.

The Tax and Tariff Bill Agreed Upon—The Apportionment—Reports on the Howard Investigation—Mr. Motley's Successor—Passage of the Funding Bill—No Agreement on the Georgia Bill—Successor to Gov. Ashley—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Conference Committee on the Tax and Tariff bill closed up their work last night, and had their report ready for action at an early hour this afternoon. Gen. SCHENCK presented it in a brief speech, in which he stated that the total of reduction effected by the bill was between $75,000,000 and $80,000,000. Though the bill was not in all respects as he would have it, yet he thought the country had reason to rejoice that so much had been accomplished. Mr. BROOKS followed in a severe philippic against the tariff sections of the bill, and Mr. COX did the same. Gen. SCHENCK replied tersely, and when the yeas and nays were called the Democrats, with that singular fatality which never seems to desert them of late years, all save five went on the record against the whole bill. The five yeas were AXTELL, of California; BARNUM, of Connecticut; RICE and TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, and ROGERS, of Arkansas.

THE COLORED CADET.

Some of the young gentlemen at West Point who have been insulting and abusing Cadet SMITH on account of his color, will probably get out of that institution sooner than they hoped for, as Gen. BUTLER's resolution authorizing the Board of Visitors to investigate the matter passed the House this morning. A few expulsions will probably set the affair at rest.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

It is noted to-night as almost without precedent, that the House should not be compelled to hold night sessions. The Senate has been so far behind that it has been obliged to hold regular evening sessions for the last two weeks; but even its business is well in hand, while the House has absolutely nothing to do but wait for the agreement of Conference Committees. This morning there were seven of these in hand, two of which—the Funding and Tax and Tariff—were made and agreed to in both Houses today. Those that remain are the Navy, Army, Indian, and Sundry Civil Appropriation bills and the Georgia bill. The report on Georgia is ready, and will be made in the morning. This will leave four Appropriation bills for final action before Friday at 12 o'clock. There is no reason why any should fail. The House will hold a night session to-morrow evening, in order to act on business as it comes from the Senate, as there will be nothing else to do. A sharp eye will have to be kept on the objective point of attack just now, to wit: the Speaker's table.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

A resolute effort to suspend the rules and take up the Apportionment bill in the House this morning, not only did not get the requisite two-thirds vote, but not even a majority, the yeas being 94 and the nays 97. There was considerable feeling displayed by Western members, and some threats of objections to taking the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill up, unless the opposition yielded. But this was not pushed, though the disappointment of the Western States is very great. The opponents of the bill assert that it is an unnecessary and uncalled-for measure, pushed in the interest of section aggrandizement purely; that the Constitution says that the apportionment shall be made by Congress every ten years; that this bill proposes to do it through the Secretary of the Interior; and that only eight years have elapsed since the last apportionment was made. There now seems scarcely any chance for the bill at this session.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The House seems to have set its face as flint against going to the Speaker's table for any purpose. The friends of the Southern Pacific Railroad made an effort to get their bill up today by suspending the rules; but, though led by Gen. SCHENCK, they did not even get a majority, the yeas being 75 and the nays 108. This shows that there is no chance in the House for any railroad grants during the few remaining hours of the session.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

The report of the Committee on Education and Labor in the investigation of Gen. HOWARD's case, was made today. Two reports were made, one from the majority, vindicating Gen. HOWARD completely, and the other, signed by the minority of two Democrats, as completely inculpating him. The general impression seems to be that the investigation, so far as Gen. HOWARD is concerned, was, as indicated by the division of the Committee, a partisan proceeding, with a considerable degree of personal malice on the part of some persons.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The positive reports telegraphed to some of your contemporaries yesterday, that the nomination of Ex-Senator FRELINGHUYSEN was to be sent in today as successor to Mr. MOTLEY, were brought to grief today by the failure of the President to respond to the prophecies of the enterprising correspondents. Everybody would rejoice to see Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN placed in that position, however, though it is a matter of much doubt whether any appointment will be made for the present.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Funding bill met promptly at an early hour this morning, and immediately agreed to strike out the seventh section, which required the new banks to take the new bonds; and on being reported back to the House the bill was promptly agreed to. The Democrats took the unpleasant recourse of going on the record against the measure, the yeas being 127 and the nays 55. Senator SHERMAN remarked, in presenting the report to the Senate, that he regretted that the bank sentiment had insisted on striking out this section, for he thought that the banks would thereby inflict a positive injury upon themselves. In evading their fair share of the great work of funding the debt, they would increase that public sentiment, already greatly prejudiced, which regards them as a dangerous monopoly; and in the end the effect would only be to add to the general clamor for the abrogation of the present system.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Georgia bill have utterly failed to agree, and today agreed to so report to their respective Houses. This destroys all prospect for the admission of Georgia this session, unless the Senate shall concur in the House bill, an effort to effect which will be made to-morrow. The disagreement was caused by Senator HAMLIN refusing to accept the House bill, which all the other Republican members favored. In this connection it is asserted to-night that the new Attorney-General, Mr. AKERMAN, has privately expressed the opinion that it would be both legal and proper for the President to order an election in Georgia this Fall, and that the President has given some thought to the propriety of such an order and may possibly formally ask the opinion of the Attorney-General thereon.

THE CUBA TELEGRAPH QUESTION.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce commenced, today, its investigation into the rates of toll charged by the International Ocean Telegraph Company between the United States and Cuba. Mr. FIELD, who wants their charter repealed instantly, was present, with several other parties interested on the same side, while Gen. W. F. SMITH and his counsel appeared for the International Company. The Committee soon found that their inquiry would go over more ground than could be covered this session, and decided to ask the House for authority to continue the investigation during the recess. Two attempts, however, made by Mr. INGERSOLL, Chairman of the Sub-committee, to get such a resolution passed this afternoon, failed, which looks as if the House was rather disgusted with the general subject of investigation. Mr. SCOFIELD strenuously objected, and he was thoroughly sustained.

THE KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

The Senate today passed a bill which has been some time pending, appropriating $50,000 to the Kentucky University for damage done to its buildings and property during its occupancy by United States troops in the late war.

A NEW RAILROAD BILL.

The Senate today passed, at the instance of Senator KELLOGG, a railroad bill, with the usual land-grant, running from New-Orleans, via Baton Rouge, to Marshall, Texas, where it connects with the projected Southern Pacific. There does not appear to be much chance for this bill to pass the House at the present session.

CONFIRMATIONS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate was in continuous Executive session from 2 o'clock this afternoon until 6 o'clock in the evening. Nearly all the time was occupied by the nomination of Judge BOND, of Baltimore, to the Judgeship of the Fourth Circuit, and of Mr. POTTS as Governor of Montana, in place of ASHLEY. After about two hours' discussion, BOND was confirmed by a decisive majority. Senators SUMNER, NYE, TIPTON, and MCDONALD, made earnest protests against the displacement of ASHLEY. Mr. SHERMAN spoke favorably of Mr. POTTS and urged his confirmation. The debate lasted four hours, at the end of which Mr. POTTS was confirmed; Mr. ASHLEY's supporters only succeeding on the roll-call in mustering thirteen negative votes.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill was considered at the evening session, and after much tediousness of debate and many attempts to fasten upon it irrelevant amendments, was passed without any considerable increase in the total amount appropriated.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent today:

William C. Whitson, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; Wales Hubbard, to be Register for Lewiston, Idaho.

Consuls—W. L. Hutchinson, of Arkansas, at Santa Cruz; R. G. W. Jewell, of Missouri, at Pernambuco; Lorenzo M. Johnson, of Texas, to be Consul-General at Beirut.

Surveyors of Customs—James Jones at Town Creek, Md.; John M. Woodward at Paducah, Ky.; E. D. Skinner at Gowanda, N. Y.; Charles R. Porter at Vallejo, Cal.; Thomas Foster at Duluth, Minn.

Miscellaneous—[illegible] Wheeler, to be Melter and Refiner at Carson City, Nevada; James M. Humphrey, to be Collector of Customs at Richmond, Va.; [illegible] to be Assistant Paymasters in the navy; Commodore Henry Walker, to be Rear-Admiral; Capt. Roger F. Stembel, to be Commodore; Commander William N. Jeffers, to be Captain; Lieut.-Commander Robert L. Phythian, to be Commander; Lieut. George E. Wingate, to be Lieutenant-Commander.

Postmasters—M. C. Tilden, at Sacramento, Cal.; H. C. Paine, at Fremont, Nebraska; N. A. Riggs, at New-Iberia, La.; A. Millspaugh, at Washington, La.; R. F. Marvin, at Duluth, Minn.; A. McMasters, at Watertown, Mass.; Henry Pope, at Milton, Mass.; Mary J. Edwards, at Portland, Conn.; Joseph E. Clark, at Milford, Conn.; N. Pierce, at Fishkill, on the Hudson, N. Y.; A. G. Murray, at Canandaigua, N. Y.; A. F. Crowninshield, at Central Falls, R. I.; E. A. Perrin, at Pawtucket, R. I.; I. R. J. Coggeshall, at Newport, R. I.; J. J. Thurston, at Bristol, R. I.; E. S. Jackson, at Providence, R. I.; W. Pierce, at Garrettsville, Ohio; W. B. Chapman, at Conneaut, Ohio; C. N. Cromwell, at McConnellsville, Penn.; C. M. Wiseman, at Lancaster, Ohio; J. H. Harmon, at Oberlin, Ohio; J. G. Orr, at Lansing, Iowa; W. A. Burdick, at Custo, Iowa; E. P. Ripley, at Akley, Ohio; J. Elder, at [illegible], Mo.; W. H. Lamb, at Butler, Mo.; J. W. Beck, at Holden, Mo.; R. J. Burnett, at Warrensburg, Mo.; W. Anderson, at Marysville, Mo.; W. T. Snow, at Brookville, Mo.; J. A. Woodman, at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; M. S. Brady, at Millersville, Penn.; David Phillips, at Mahon City, Penn.; Margaret Sillyman, at Pottsville, Penn.; Mary Lawrence, at Minersville, Penn.; S. N. Vincent, at Lapeer, Mich.; S. F. Miller, at Kirksville, Mo.; H. C. Henderson, at Keene, N. H.; L. W. Joy, at Northampton, Mass.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, today, confirmed the following nominations:

Hugh L. Bond, to be Circuit Judge of the Fourth Judicial Court; J. H. Pierce, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi; Commodore William Reynolds, to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipments and Recruiting; Elizabeth Trask, to be Postmistress at Emporia, Kansas; Lorenzo M. Johnson, of Texas, to be Consul-General at Beirut; Benjamin F. Potts, to be Governor of Montana Territory, vice James M. Ashley.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Text of the Act as Reported by the Conference Committee and Agreed to by Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following is the Funding bill, as agreed on by the Committee of Conference and concurred in by both Houses to-day:

An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt.

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred millions of dollars, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of fifty dollars, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from date of their issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin at the rate of five per centum per annum; also, a sum or sums, not exceeding in the aggregate three hundred millions of dollars, of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States after fifteen years from date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per centum per annum; also, a sum or sums not exceeding one thousand million dollars, of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum; all of which said several classes of bonds, and interest thereon, shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal or local authority; and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States. But nothing in this act, or in any other law now in force, shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of any of the bonds issued under this act, at not less than their par value for coin, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption of any of the bonds of the United States outstanding and known as five-twenty bonds at their par value, or he may exchange the same for such five-twenty bonds par for par; but the bonds hereby authorized shall be used for no other purpose whatsoever. And a sum not exceeding one-half of one per centum of the bonds herein authorized, is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing and disposing of the same.

SEC. 3. That the payment of any of the bonds hereby authorized after the expiration of the said several terms of ten, fifteen and thirty years, shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion; the bonds so to be paid to be distinguished and described by the dates and numbers, beginning for each successive payment with the bonds last dated and numbered, of the time of which intended payment or redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice; and the interest on the particular bonds so selected at any time to be paid shall cease at the expiration of three months from the date of such notice.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with any coin in the Treasury of the United States which he may lawfully apply to such purpose, or which may be derived from the sale of any of the bonds the issue of which is provided for in this act, to pay at par and cancel any six per centum bonds of the United States of the kind known as five-twenty bonds, which have become, or shall hereafter become, redeemable by the terms of their issue; but the particular bonds so to be paid and canceled shall in all cases be indicated and specified by class, date and number, in the order of their number and issue, beginning with the first numbered and issued. Public notice is to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury; and in three months after the date of such public notice, the interest on the bonds so selected and advertised shall cease.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized at any time within two years from the passage of this act, to receive gold coin of the United States on deposit for not less than thirty days in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the same, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding two and a half per centum per annum; and any amount of gold coin or bullion so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after thirty days from the date of deposit and after ten days' notice, and on the return of said certificates, provided the interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury; and not less than twenty-five per centum of the coin deposited for or represented by said certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of said certificates; and if the excess beyond twenty-five per centum may be applied at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to the payment or redemption of such outstanding bonds of the United States heretofore issued and known as the five-twenty bonds as he may designate under the provisions of the fourth section of this act, and any certificates of deposit issued as aforesaid may be received at par with the interest accrued thereon, in payment for any bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 6. That the United States bonds purchased and now held in the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions relating to a sinking fund of section five of the act entitled "an act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," Approved Feb. 25, 1862, and all other United States bonds which have been purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury with the surplus funds in the Treasury, and now held in the Treasury of the United States, shall be canceled and destroyed; a detailed record of such bonds so canceled and destroyed, to be first made in the books of the Treasury Department. Any bonds hereafter applied to the said Sinking Fund, and all other United States bonds redeemed or paid hereafter by the United States, shall also, in like manner be recorded, canceled and destroyed, and the amount of the bonds of each class that have been canceled and destroyed shall be deducted respectively from the amount of each class of the outstanding debt of the United States. In addition to other amounts that may be applied to the redemption or the payment of the public debt, an amount equal to the interest on all the bonds belonging to the aforesaid Sinking Fund shall be applied, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct, to the payment of the public debt, as provided for in section five of the act aforesaid, and the amount so to be applied is hereby appropriated annually for that purpose out of the receipts for duties on imported goods.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

Some of the Leading Provisions of the Act.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The conference report on the Tax and Tariff bill, having been agreed to by both Houses, awaits the President's signature to become a law. Some of the features of it are as follows:

TAXES REPEALED.

On and after the 1st of May, 1871, the special taxes imposed by the seventy-ninth section of the Internal Revenue act, approved June 30, 1864, and as amended by subsequent acts, are to be repealed; but this act shall not be held to repeal or in any way affect the special taxes imposed by the act of 1868, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes, or the acts amendatory thereof.

On and after the 1st day of October next the several taxes on sales, having and excepting such taxes on sales as are by existing laws paid by stamps, and the taxes on sales of leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic, distilled spirits and wines, imposed by said act, approved July 1, and the acts amendatory thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed.

On and after Oct. 1, next, the stamp tax imposed in "Schedule B" on promissory notes for a less sum than $100, and on receipts for any sum of money or for payment of any debt, and the stamp tax imposed in "Schedule C" on canned and preserved fish, be and the same are hereby repealed. And no stamp shall be required upon the transfer or assignment of a mortgage where it or the instrument it secures has once been duly stamped. And the proprietor or proprietors named in "Schedule C," who shall furnish his or their own die or design for stamps to be used especially for his or their own proprietary articles shall be allowed the following commissions, namely: On amounts purchased at one time of not less than $50 nor more than $500, five per centum, and on amounts over $500, ten per centum on the whole amount purchased. Provided that lucifer or friction matches may be removed from the place of manufacture for export to a foreign country without the payment of the tax or the affixing of stamps thereto, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe; and all provisions of existing laws inconsistent herewith are repealed.

On and after the 1st day of October next, the taxes imposed by the Internal Revenue laws now in force, hereinafter specified by the same, are hereby repealed, namely: On articles in "Schedule A," the special tax on boats, barges and flats, on legacies and successions, on passports and on gross receipts.

INCOME TAX.

There shall be levied and collected annually, as hereafter provided, for the years 1870 and 1871, and no longer, 2½ per centum upon the gains and profits and income of every person residing in the United States, and of any citizen of the United States residing abroad, derived from any source whatever, whether within or without the United States, except as hereafter provided; and a like tax annually upon the gains, profits and income derived from any business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by any person residing without the United States, and not a citizen thereof, or from rents of real estate within the United States, owned by any person residing without the United States and not a citizen thereof, there is an exemption of $2,000, and also the amount paid for rent of dwelling-houses. For the purpose of allowing the deduction allowed by law from the income of any religious or social community holding all their property and income therefrom jointly and in common, each five of the persons composing such society, and any remaining fractional number of such persons less than five over such groups of five, shall be held to constitute a family, and a deduction of $1,000 shall be allowed for each of said families. Any taxes on the incomes, gains and profits of such societies, now due and unpaid, shall be assessed and collected according to this provision; and the tax upon dividends of insurance companies shall not be deemed due until such dividends are payable either in money or otherwise, and money returned by mutual insurance companies to their policy-holders, and annual or semi-annual interest allowed or paid to the depositors of savings banks or savings institutions shall not be considered as dividends.

TARIFF.

On coffee, all kinds, 3 cents per pound; teas of all kinds, 15 cents per pound; on all molasses, 5 cents per gallon; on tank-bottom syrup of sugar-cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, and concentrated molasses, 1¼ cents per pound; on all raw or Muscovado sugar, not above No. 7 Dutch standard in color, and on syrup of sugar-cane, melada, or concentrated melada molasses, 1¾ cents per pound. On all raw or Muscovado sugar above No. 7 Dutch standard in color, and not above No. 10 Dutch standard in color, 2 cents per pound. On all other sugar above No. 10 Dutch standard in color, and not above No. 13 Dutch standard, 2¼ cents per pound. On all other sugar above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, and not above No. 16 in color, 2¾ cents per pound. On all other sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard color, in and not above Dutch standard No. 20 in color, 3¼ cents per pound. On all sugar, above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, and on all refined, loaf, lump, crushed, powdered and granulated sugar, 4 cents per pound; provided, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulations prescribe and require that samples shall be taken by the inspectors from the hogshead, box, or other package, in such manner as to represent a true average of contents of package, and from a sufficient number of packages of the same in each and every invoice, so that the samples on which the classification is made shall be a fair average in quality of the sugar imported under that mark, and the classification shall be adjudged on the entire mark accordingly; and the weights on sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the Custom-house weigher, by scoring the figures indelibly on each package.

On all wines imported in casks containing not more than 22 per cent. of alcohol, and valued not exceeding 40 cents a gallon, 25 cents a gallon; valued above 40 cents and not over $1, 50 cents a gallon; valued at over $1 a gallon, $1 a gallon; and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem.

On wines of all kinds, imported in bottles, not otherwise provided for, the same rate per gallon as wines imported in casks; but all bottles containing one quart, or less than one quart and more than one pint, shall be held to contain one quart; and all bottles containing less than one pint shall be regarded as containing one pint.

On champagne and other sparkling wines, in bottles, $6 a dozen bottles, containing not more than one quart and more than one pint; $3 a dozen, containing not more than one pint each and more than a half-pint each; and not more than a half-pint, $1 50 per dozen, &c.

Provided, That any liquor containing more than 22½ per cent. of alcohol, which shall be entered under the name of wine, shall be forfeited to the United States.

INTERNAL TAXES.

On brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not otherwise provided for, $2 per proof gallon, provided each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon, and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits, and of wine or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the second section of the act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes; approved July 20, 1868. On cordial liquors, arrack, absynthe, kirsh-wasser, vermuth, ratafia and other similar spirituous beverages or bitters containing spirits, and not otherwise provided for, $2 per proof gallon; provided any brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in casks of less capacity than fourteen gallons shall be forfeited to the United States. On straw-flax, $5 per ton; on flax not hackled or dressed, $20 per ton; on flax hackled, $40 per ton; on hemp, Manila, and other like substitutes for hemp, not otherwise provided for, $25 per ton; on tow of flax or hemp, $10 per ton; on cotton bagging, or other manufacture, not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, flax, gunny bags, gunny cloth or other material, at seven cents or less a square yard, two cents a pound; valued at over seven cents, three cents a square yard. On cotton, as above valued, over ten cents a square yard, three cents a pound. On iron in pigs, $7 a ton. On cast scrap iron of every description, $6 a ton. On wrought scrap-iron of every description, $8 a ton. On steel railway bars, 1¼ cents a pound, and on all railway bars made in part of steel, one cent per pound; provided that metal cemented, cast or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process, of whatever form or description, shall be classed as steel. On hair-cloth of every description, known as hair seating, 18 inches wide or over, 30 cents a square yard; less than 18 inches, 20 cents a square yard. On nickel, 30 cents a pound.

[This amendment, Mr. BROOKS said in the debate, was procured by Representative DICKEY, of the Lancaster District, in which was the only nickel mine in this country.]

On nickel, oxide and alloy of nickel with copper, 20 cents a pound.

All animals brought into the United States, temporarily and for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing associations, shall be admitted free of duty upon bond being first given in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the condition that the full duty hereinbefore imposed shall be paid in case of the sale of any such animals in the United States.

On cotton-thread, yarn warps or warp yarns not wound upon spools, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound; valued at over 40 cents per pound, and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound; valued at over 60 cents per pound, and not exceeding 80 cents per pound; valued at over 80 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound, and in addition to said rates of duty twenty-five per centum ad valorem for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act and no longer. Machinery and apparatus designed only for and adapted to be used for steam towage on canals, and not now manufactured in the United States, may be imported by any State, or by any person, duly authorized by the Legislature of any State, free of duty, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and also that for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, steam-plow machinery, adapted to the cultivation of the soil, may be imported by any person for his own use, free of duty, subject to such regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill contains provisions for merchandise entered for transportation.

THE LATE ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

Order from the Navy Department Concerning his Death.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following general order was today issued from the Navy Department concerning the death of Admiral DAHLGREN:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 13.

The Department regrets to announce to the navy and Marine Corps the death of Rear-Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN. This distinguished officer died on the 12th inst., while in command of the Washington Navy-yard. His funeral will take place from the Washington Navy-yard on Friday, the 15th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Officers of the navy and Marine Corps on duty at Washington are directed to attend the funeral in undress blue uniform, epaulettes, swords and caps. The Brigadier-General commanding the Marine Corps will direct that a proper military escort be furnished, and thirteen minute guns will be fired at the Washington Navy-yard when the procession moves, and the flags of the several Navy-yard Stations, and of all vessels in commission, will be kept at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and thirteen minute guns will be fired at noon from each yard on the day after the receipt of this order.

All officers of the navy and Marine Corps will wear crape on the left arm for the period of thirty days.

(Signed.) GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary ROBESON has ordered Capt. T. H. PATTERSON to assume temporary command of the Washington Navy-yard until a successor to the late Admiral DAHLGREN shall be appointed. It is thought in official circles that Rear-Admiral M. SMITH, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, at the Navy Department, will be appointed to the command of the Navy-yard in the place of Admiral DAHLGREN.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Republican Opposition to Chinese Labor in California—Chinese Counterfeiters Arrested—A Russian Bishop—A Volcano at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The Republican State Central Committee have adopted a resolution that Representative CAKE's bill against the importation of Chinese labor, embodies the sentiments of the Republican Party of California, and requesting the Congressional delegation from this State to use their influence to secure the repeal of the income tax.... Two Chinamen have been arrested in this city for counterfeiting notes of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Thirty-seven thousand dollars in spurious bills, almost a *fac simile* of the genuine, were seized.... A Bishop of the National Church of Russia has been commissioned to establish an Episcopal seat in San Francisco, and is expected here in a few days. His official title will be JOHN, Most Holy Bishop of America and the Aleutian Islands....The bark *Garibaldi* has arrived at Portland, Oregon, from Hong Kong with two hundred and seventy-five Chinese. The Captain of the vessel reports passing a submarine volcano off the coast of Japan....The wet weather has injured the fruit crop of Oregon.

The Indians—Spotted Tail and Other Delegates Promoting Peace.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Indian Office, today, received a telegram from the Whetstone Agency, Dakota Territory, reporting that the chiefs who lately visited Washington are exercising a good influence, and have prevented war parties from leaving that agency. SPOTTED TAIL reports that large numbers of the Northern Sioux are crossing the Platte and going South, with the intention of roaming between the Platte and Republican Rivers, and that they mean mischief.

The Case of Patrick Woods—Attempt to Stop the Virginia Prosecution for Assault.

RICHMOND, Va., July 13.—JOHN JOHNS, Jr., counsel for PAT. WOODS, moved in the City Court today that a *nolle prosequi* be entered in the indictment pending against WOODS, in view of the fact that Congress has punished him for the assault on Representative PORTER. The Commonwealth's attorney, with the consent of the Court declined to enter a *nolle prosequi*, saying that WOODS' offense was against the State of Virginia, and he must be tried in her Courts. Mr. JOHNS produced the warrant of Speaker BLAINE, committing WOODS; but the Court held that a *nolle prosequi* could not be entered unless it was proved that WOODS had been punished for the offense by some competent authority, which Congress was not.

Festival of Independence Lodge, No. 96, I. O. B. B.

Independence Lodge, No. 96, Independent Order of B'nai Brith, a Jewish Association, of this City, for mutual relief in case of sickness, held their third annual midsummer night's festival at the Empire Rink, corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, last night. The proceeds of the festival will be expended for the support of the distressed Jews who have come from Western Russia, to the number of about 1,200, to this City, within the last two months. These Jews having been exposed in their native country, for different reasons, to the greatest poverty and suffering, were assisted by Israelites in Germany to come to this country, and are aided by Jews in this City, now, to find employment in the different parts of the country. The festival of last night was attended by about fifteen hundred persons. The ladies were distinguished by beauty, and appeared in the most fashionable dresses of the season, and the members of the Lodge and their friends proved themselves both elegant and skillful dancers. Although the skating rink is doubtless the largest dancing-room in the United States, it was, nevertheless, fairly filled by dancing couples last night. The sum raised for the purpose stated must have been a handsome one. The music was furnished by EBEN's band. The officers of the Lodge are Messrs. SAMUEL LEVY, President; ROBERT HARRIS, Vice-President; JACOB LAZARUS, Recording Secretary; and the Committee of Arrangements were Messrs. S. Levy, J. Lazarus, J. Samuels, Oscar Solmon, J. H. Stich, A. L. Simon, J. Schattman, S. Mack, H. Goldstein.

The Warm Weather.

Notwithstanding the cooling effects of the storm on Tuesday evening the sun was very oppressive yesterday, and many of those exposed to its rays for protracted periods were more or less affected by the heat. There were, however, few cases needing the intervention of friends or the Police in aid of the sufferers, and the only serious cases reported to Police Head-quarters were the following:

MATILDA PERRY, aged twenty-six years, of No. 448 West Forty-seventh-street, was prostrated by the heat, at the corner of Forty-first-street and Third-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL KILLEO, a laborer thirty years of age, of No. 17 Ludlow-street, was prostrated while at work at No. 70 William-street, and taken to the Park Hospital.

PATRICK FITZGERALD, nineteen years of age, of No. 178 Laurens-street, was found in Twentieth-street, near Second-avenue, at 2 P. M., suffering from sun-stroke, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The thermometer yesterday did not show such warm weather as we have experienced this Summer, as the following figures show: 3 A. M. 75°; 6 A. M. 76°; 9 A. M. 81½°; 12 M. 86°; 3 P. M. 88°.

Arrival of the French Minister.

The new French Minister, M. PREVOST PARADOL, arrived here yesterday afternoon in the steamer *Lafayette*. He was accompanied by his lady, son and two daughters. Shortly after the steamer arrived at her dock, Pier No. 50 North River, the Minister was received by a number of his friends. He then proceeded to the Westminster Hotel, where parlors had been taken for him in advance of his arrival. It is understood that the Minister will proceed to Washington this week.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., July 13.—Mayor MILLER is still actively engaged in completing the arrangements for the reception of the Seventh Regiment. The regiment will be quartered among the different hotels. The Stockton, Columbia and Congress are being handsomely decorated. The ball comes off at the Stockton to-morrow night.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP JAVA.

The steam-ship *Java*, from Liverpool July 2 and Queenstown July 3, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings two days later news than that brought by the *City of Brussels*.

An action for alleged infringement of the Waverley copyright has been raised in the Court of Session by Messrs. ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh, against Messrs. MURRAY & SON. Damages are laid at £2,000.

JOHN SANFORD FIELD, the American Consul at Leith, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, July 1, who is committed for trial in the Bouiton and Park case, was yesterday admitted to bail, the Treasury being satisfied with the surety proposed.

A letter received by a well-know London physician, from a member of the family of Prof. LIEBIG, dated from Munich on the 29th ult., gives a favorable account of the great chemist's recovery. Prof. LIEBIG's health continues to improve daily.

A telegraphic dispatch from the Hague to *Galignani's Messenger*, July 2, states that the interment of BARBES took place there on Wednesday morning. No religious ceremony was performed, but speeches were delivered by MM. LOUIS BLANC, MARTIN BERNARD and GAMBON, and by M. VANZOMEY, a Dutchman. About 400 persons were present.

The *Bombay Gazette* states that a proposition has been thrown out in Ceylon that all the European inhabitants of the East should subscribe to a testimonial to M. DE LESSEPS. The *Bombay Gazette* heartily approves of the suggestion, and hopes that it will be energetically carried out. "We cannot believe," it adds, "that any mercantile body from Bombay to Shanghai will fail to add their quota toward a gift from the East to FERDINAND DE LESSEPS."

By a Roman Catholic authority we are informed, says the London *Daily News*, July 2, that Cardinal ANTONELLI has just married one of his nephews to a Spanish lady of fortune, and has proved himself equal to the occasion by bestowing on the happy pair the sum of 5,000,000 francs, or £200,000 sterling.

A paragraph is going the round of the French and English papers, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, announcing that, according to a telegram from San Francisco, a son of Count BISMARCK, serving in the Prussian navy, on board the *Danube*, has committed suicide. This is quite incorrect. Count BISMARCK has no son in the Prussian navy, and the *Danube* is an Austrian not a Prussian vessel. One of Count BEUST's sons died a short time ago, and hence, probably, the origin of the rumor.

The continued absence of rain, says the London *Times*, July 2, is causing extreme inconvenience in many parts of France, besides inflicting serious loss to the farmers and graziers. The Crown forests have for the most part been thrown open to the farmers, in order that their cattle and sheep may obtain what little feed can be found there. In Paris, it is feared, the water supply may be seriously affected, and notices have been issued urging the greatest economy, and threatening a discontinuance of the supply in cases where wanton waste is proved. It is said that the river Loire has never been so low within the memory of man as it is at the present time. Sand-banks appear in all parts, and navigation has become almost impossible. On Sunday last the steamer from Nantes could not ascend higher than Angers.

A telegram from Queenstown of July 1, to the English papers, says: "The *Cambria*, Mr. ASHBURY's yacht, and the *Dauntless*, Mr. BENNETT's yacht, are lying in Queenstown Harbor ready for the Atlantic race. They will be towed out to the Old Head of Kinsale on Monday morning, and start at 2 P. M. The *Dauntless* sprung her foremast in coming round from Cowes close to the deck. The damage, however, was not serious, and will not interfere with her starting, as the mast has been securely fished above and below the wedges. The passengers on board the *Cambria*, besides the owner, will be Col. WILLIAMS, Messrs. A. B. COOKE, DIXON KEMP and J. COLE. On board the *Dauntless*, the owner, Mr. LAWRENCE JEROME, and Mr. CHARLES LONGFELLOW, son of the poet. The *Sappho* will leave for New-York on Thursday next."

During the whole of Thursday, (says the London *Daily News*, July 2,) up to an early hour yesterday morning great excitement prevailed at Wombwell, near Barnsley, owing to an accident which took place at the Deerfield Main Colliery, by which the whole of the men, 300 in number, were confined in the pit for upward of seventeen hours. It appeared that about 9 o'clock on Thursday morning the cages in the colliery came into collision in the shaft, so that no person could ascend or descend. On some of the men at the top going down to where the obstruction took place, they found the chair broken, and the conductors smashed to pieces to the extent of some twenty or thirty yards. A number of them were at once set to work to clear the obstruction, but it was not until about 10 o'clock at night that the broken cages were removed and a new one got ready, when the men were safely drawn to the top, a distance of 235 yards from the bottom.

Four men were suffocated in a gas-tube at the North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Company's Works, Talke, Staffordshire, July 1. The tube, which is fifty yards long and five feet in diameter, is used to convey waste gas from the blast furnaces to heat the furnace boilers. The works were stopped on that morning for the purpose of clearing out the tube, and only some trifling repairs remained to be done before the commencement of work. Three of the men, one of them being the manager and the other his assistants, went into the tube to do these repairs, and when they had remained there an unusually long time the fourth man followed to look after them. On his failing to return, a more careful search was made. The three men who first entered were found dead near the middle of the tube, and the other was lying dead at about six yards from the entrance. All appeared to have died instantly, and without the least struggle. There was more gas in the tube than was supposed, and the manager had neglected to have it all removed.

The Liverpool papers of July 2 say the Cunard steamer *Scotia*, Capt. C. H. E. JUDKINS, on her last voyage from New-York, eclipsed all her former achievements. She left New-York at 0:28 P. M. on the 22d June, passed Sandy Hook at 1:35, and at 2 P. M. discharged her pilot. At 8:35 P. M. on the 30th she passed the Fastnet Rock, at 7:20 arrived at Queenstown, at 8:27 left Queenstown, at 11:45 on July 1 passed the Bell Buoy, and at 0:34 arrived at Liverpool. Her apparent time is nine days and one minute, but allowing four hours and fifty-six minutes for difference of time between New-York and Liverpool, her actual time, including detention at Queenstown, is eight days, nineteen hours and five minutes.

The *Indipendente*, of Bologna, states that seven ancient tombs have been discovered in the cemetery of the Chartreuse nuns. In the first was found a small vase ornamented with human figures, a cup, and a small pot; in the second and third, fragments of bones, fibulæ decorated with pearls, vases, cups, and a bronze mirror; in the fourth and fifth were some handsome black vases intact; in the sixth, a cup, a goblet, and a vase with figures in relief; the seventh, which was larger and more richly ornamented than the rest, contained a skeleton around which were ranged a large number of small vessels, a cup, a tall vase with figures, a bronze candelabra more than three feet high, surmounted with a statuette, besides other objects.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Military Contingent—Important Speech of M. Thiers—Disarmament Impossible—The Drouth in France—Reports and Statistics—Hints to Western Farmers—Theatrical Gossip—Grau and His New Star—Departure of M. Prevost Paradol.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 1, 1870.

The debate in the Corps Legislatif on the law calling out ninety thousand men of the class of 1870 brought out M. THIERS yesterday. His speech has created a profound feeling of dissatisfaction among those who are favorable to the project of disarmament. He not only tells us that France is not in a position to reduce her present enormous military expenditure, but that there is not the slightest hope of her being able to do so. The present standing army, which is daily adding to the public burdens, while at the same time it is paralyzing agriculture, is, according to him, only "an army of peace." It does not depend on France to induce the Great Powers to disarm. For Prussia to do so it will not suffice for her to send back to their homes a greater or less number of soldiers. She must first break up the Confederation of the North and renounce the treaties which she has made with Wurtemburg, Bavaria, and the other German States, and this sort of disarmament, the only serious one, she will never consent to. "When you speak of disarmament," said M. THIERS, "you speak of a chimera; disarmament is impossible in Europe for this simple reason: that all the armies in Europe are on a peace footing at the moment at which I speak, and that certain Powers have changed their territory, their population, their armies, and their situation entirely." He then went on to say that so far from advocating a reduction of the military contingent, he would, if he dared, propose a return to the law of 1831, with the contingent of one hundred thousand men. They might rest persuaded that they had scarcely the number necessary in ninety thousand men. Unfortunately, there is but too much truth in these statements, and all the arguments of the Opposition did not suffice to weaken the conviction of the Chamber as to the correctness of M. THIERS' views. The proposed substitution of a citizen force for a standing army in the circumstances in which France and Europe are placed, is one of those rhetorical expedients which can only be resorted to as a weapon of attack. As M. THIERS showed by reference to the war of secession in the United States, the adoption of such a system of armament in Europe would only serve to prolong the duration of war and its miseries.

THE AFFAIR OF THE INTERNATIONAL.

The trial of the members of the International is being proceeded with before the Tribunal Correctionnel of the Seine. Its developments are exciting the liveliest interest. Yesterday, CHALIAN, one of the accused, spoke at length in defense of himself and his fellow prisoners. After a rapid exposition of the principles of the association, he declared that it embraced in its ranks a large proportion of the working classes of the old and new worlds. As a warning to rulers, he stated that the adhesions, up to the last prosecutions in Austria and France against its members, had been limited, but that since then they were progressing at the rate of several thousand a day. He repudiated energetically the idea of any intervention on the part of the Society in the trade strikes of Europe. The policy of the association had no other aim than the establishment everywhere of the Republic, Democratic and social, but at the same time confining itself to no particular system of socialism. He protested against the doctrine of the forcible division of property being attributed to the Society as a principle of action, and expressed his surprise that such an accusation should be brought against those who supported almost the entire burden of taxation, and who sustained by their toil and suffering the armies and lyceums which profited only the upper and middle classes. In conclusion, he denounced free trade, the only use of which, in his opinion, was to arm the bourgeoisie against the working classes. The speech is calculated to make a profound impression among the latter. What a mistake on the part of the Government to afford the Republicans such opportunities of disseminating their ideas!

THE DROUTH—THE FOOD QUESTION.

The question of the most absorbing interest for France just at present, and, relatively, for the United States, is that of the food supply of this country for the next couple of years. In a former letter I stated to you my conviction that the apprehensions inspired by the continued absence of rain were but too well-founded, and that we should be compelled to draw largely on the resources of America for our supply of cereals for some time to come. Since then some of the Government organs here have been publishing statements which have been written purposely to allay the alarm existing in the public mind on the subject, but which in presence of the facts transpiring through the other journals, have but imperfectly effected their object. It is so important that the American Press, particularly that of the West, should be kept accurately informed as to the facts, that I devote the principal portion of my letter to this subject. Let me premise by stating that the persons sent to the Provinces by the Government to collect information as to the prospects of the harvest, went merely to those Departments in which agriculture has been brought to its highest state of perfection, and in which artificial means are successfully employed to supply the absence of rain. Of course the statements gleaned from such sources favor the optimist view, which it is the interest of the Government to take, of a very discouraging state of things. To get at the truth, we must not be satisfied with the calculations of a Minister of Agriculture, who can claim indulgence for his errors of calculation on the ground of the difficulty of arriving at an approximative estimate of the results of growing crops. It is better to take one's facts from sources the impartiality of which are above suspicion, and which, moreover, are corroborated by facts which cannot be disputed. Acting on this principle, I purpose calling the attention of your readers to a report prepared by a gentleman who was dispatched to the Provinces to collect information on this important subject, by one of the leading Paris journals, and for whose trustworthiness, as I happen to know him personally, I am in a position to vouch. This gentleman has just returned from a tour in the Departments of the North and East and also Belgium, and he reports the following as the results of inquiries made with care and in the best informed quarters. He says:

"Rain fell in the whole of the above mentioned region from the 24th to the 27th of last month (June.) It also favored the entire of Germany. It did a great deal of good to the crops in the ground, which present in the northern part of Europe a better aspect than in the center and west of France. There will be more corn than was anticipated a week back, but the supply will, nevertheless, be far from sufficient. As regards the food crops for cattle, they are almost entirely lost. The drouth has been too prolonged for the rain arriving now to offer the cultivator the means of repairing the enormous losses which he has sustained. In the month of June, in Paris, there fell but a very small quantity of rain on the 1st and the 6th. It did not exceed one millimetre in height. In average years in Paris there are usually in the month of June thirteen days of rain, which give a height of fifty millimetres of water. The month of May had already been exceptionally dry, although in a somewhat less proportion than that of June. In fact, there fell, during a period of eight days, a quantity which attained a height of thirty-five millimetres; while in average years there are usually twelve days of rain, yielding a height of fifty-two millimetres. It was toward the end of April and the commencement of May that the unfavorable state of the weather began to cause uneasiness. There had already been complaints of the dryness of the soil in March and April. Thus, while in the month of April in ordinary years there falls, in Paris, thirty-seven millimetres of water in twelve hours, we had this year only four millimetres of rain in five days, and in March, there only fell a height of fourteen millimetres, in place of thirty-four. [The millimetre, I should state for the information of the untraveled portion of your readers, is the thousandth part of a metre, and the metre itself is 3 feet 3.37 inches.] Besides this large decrease in the usual supply of rain, there was a considerable reduction in the average height of the temperature, accompanied by numerous frosts, which affected more or less the various crops toward the end of April and the beginning of May. To sum up, during the four months of March, April, May and June, to have in Paris an average year, there should have fallen a height of 173 millimetres of rain, while we had only fifty-five millimetres, that is to say, less than a third, and the quantity that fell was spread over thirty instead of forty-nine days. If, on the other hand, we take into account that the atmosphere, always very dry, exacted on the part of the plants a more abundant evaporation, it will be understood how it happened that it was only in lands well-manured and well-cultivated, where the roots of the plants could seek at a depth the juices necessary to their keep and growth, that vegetation was able to maintain itself in a satisfactory manner. Thence originated the languishing condition of the various crops in districts in which, as in Paris, the rain was at once infrequent and small in quantity on lands light in soil, badly manured and cultivated to but a small depth."

In France, it should be stated, that, notwithstanding the considerable progress made in agriculture during the last thirty years, good farmers are still the exception. The writer to whom I refer adds that after having traversed vast plains over an immense extent of country, he found that even on the lands of these latter the aspect of the vegetation was notably inferior to that which it presents in ordinary years. It is always difficult to estimate in an absolute manner the value of a crop until it is stored. All that is positively known at present is the deficit of more than half which has been ascertained in the hay crop, which has been almost entirely gathered in. The dearth is so great that 100 bundles of hay, (500 kilogrammes, or 1,000 pounds weight,) which at the same period last year cost only from 47 to 57 francs, according to the quality, fetch now from 101 to 125 francs. Lucerne was last year from 44 to 55 francs, this year it is from 90 to 119 francs, or more than double. As regards straw, the increase is somewhat less, but the price already exceeds 48 francs. These figures will prove to you how costly it has become for the farmer to raise and feed cattle. The smaller cultivators are accordingly taking them to market and offering them at low prices at which they frequently cannot find purchasers. The appearance of the animals explains this. They are thin, the skin hangs loosely on the bones, and they require an abundance of succulent food to restore them to condition. There are but few farmers in a position to undertake this task. Hence the depreciation which has taken place in the price of all domestic animals. Although the temperature is considerably reduced in Paris, and the nights are even cold, there is no indication that we are near rain. The waters of the rivers throughout France are lower than they have been within the memory of the oldest persons living. In the Loire sand-banks are visible, which had never before made their appearance above water. The navigation has in many places become impracticable. On Sunday last, the steamer plying from Nantes to Angers was unable to reach its destination. These facts will be more convincing to our grain-growers in the West than the sanguine assertions of the French Government organs. It is to the interest of the latter to put the best possible face on things, but it is not the less certain that there will be an unusually heavy demand this year and next for our cereals—a demand which will go far to restore activity to our languishing commerce, and to lighten its burdens.

ANOTHER WEDDING IN THE AMERICAN SOCIETY.

The marriage of Miss HANDCOCK LORILLARD SPENCER, of New-York, to Prince VIRGINIO VICOVARO CENCI BOLOGNETTI CENCI, a descendant of the branch of the noble Italian family to which the celebrated BEATRICE belonged, has been the event of the week in the colony. The ceremony was celebrated first at the American Legation, and afterward at the American Episcopal Chapel. Are we to infer from the omission of the Catholic rites, that the Prince has accepted the creed as well as the hand of Miss SPENCER?

THEATRICAL.

GRAU returned here from Germany yesterday, after completing his theatrical arrangements for the Fall season in New-York. When he arrived here some months ago he had no definite idea of what his plans would be. On one point he had made up his mind—that unless he could secure some powerful attraction in either the musical or dramatic line, he would import nothing. He accordingly addressed himself to RUBINSTEIN, the greatest of living pianists, but the *maestro* though liking very well the idea of making a trip to America, declined an engagement, as he has decided on abandoning the concert-room and devoting himself to the composition of opera. NILSSON he could not have, as she was already engaged to MAURICE STRAKOSCH for the States; and as to opera bouffe, he had arrived at the conviction that it would never be a paying institution in America. There therefore remained for him but one chance—a similar one to that by which he had made such a lucky hit some years before, and he accordingly hurried off to Berlin to make proposals to the great German *tragedienne*, Mme. MARIE SEEBACH. On arriving there he found that she had gone to Frankfort, and at once wrote to her to offer her an engagement. The terms which she named in her reply were so high—higher than those of RISTORI—that he despaired of being able to secure her. He resolved, however, not to abandon the hope of engaging her until he had a personal interview, and the result justified him in saying, with the great Roman, *Veni vidi vici*. Mme. SEEBACH no sooner saw him than she surrendered, and the contract was signed on the 7th of May. The lady whom Mr. GRAU takes back with him as the great theatrical star of the approaching season, has won high honors on the German stage. She is to Germany what RISTORI is to Italy; what RACHEL was to France, and SIDDONS to England. Her success in Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg has been equally great, and has obtained for her royal favors. Her great parts are *Marguerite*, in "Faust," *Marie Stuart*, *Desdemona*, *Juliette*, and *Louise*, in "Love and Intrigue." She plays, however, in about twenty other rôles in which she is nearly as successful. LUCCA, ARTOT, NILSSON, MALLINGER and Mme. CARVALHO went to see her, to study her *Marguerite*, which is perhaps her best character, and all profited by the observation of her great qualities. Mme. SEEBACH is about thirty-three years old, and is not unlike Mme. LAGRANGE in appearance. In play of features and expressiveness of action she is unrivaled.

DEPARTURE OF M. PREVOST PARADOL.

Last night the new Minister to Washington left Paris, by the midnight train, for Havre, from whence he sails, to-morrow, by the *Holsatia*. He was accompanied to the station by a large concourse of friends, among whom were a great many journalists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Late Lord Clarendon—Dispatch from Secretary Fish—Cause of Death.

From the London Daily News, July 2.

On hearing of Lord CLARENDON's death, Mr. FISH sent to Mr. MOTLEY the following telegram:

"WASHINGTON, June 27.—The death of the Earl of CLARENDON removes a statesman whose fame belongs to the world, and whose loss will be felt by other nations than that in whose behalf he labored for the advance of civilization and in the interests of peace. The President tenders the sympathy of the people of the United States to Her Majesty and to the British people, and condolence to those to whom the loss brings personal grief."

The *Lancet* says the immediate cause of his Lordship's death was diarrhœa, which continued for several days before he was seen by his usual attendant, Dr. BARER. His Lordship could not be prevailed upon to give up his official duties, insomuch that when, on the evening of Saturday, the 25th ult., Dr. C. J. B. WILLIAMS was summoned in consultation, he was found, though very weak, still sitting up in bed, with several dispatch boxes before him. At 4 P. M. on Sunday, the treatment had proved so beneficial that Dr. GULL, who then joined in consultation, entertained good hopes of his recovery. At midnight, however, Dr. WILLIAMS was summoned, and found his Lordship in a sinking state, from which the free administration of stimulants failed to rouse him, till death supervened soon after 6 in the morning. Lord CLARENDON had suffered for many years from gout, occurring internally and at the joints, in periodical paroxysms. The action of the heart was feeble, and the pulse slow. He retained consciousness till within three hours of his decease.

Emigration of Pauper Children—A Paper by Miss Rye on the Subject.

From the London Times, July 2.

Miss RYE recently read a paper in the rooms of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, at a meeting presided over by Lord SHAFTESBURY, in explanation of her project for finding homes in America for pauper girls. In our district schools, Miss RYE said, there was accommodation for not more than about 3,900 children, while, according to last quarter's returns, it appeared that there were no less than 10,000 children in London alone receiving indoor relief, and certainly more than 46,000 children in the receipt of out-door relief. The want of working women in British North America and in the United States generally was one of the most serious wants of the country. Those who were getting on well in life would not allow their children to go into service, and probably not 500 single women fit for domestic service emigrated to America in the course of one year. It was, however, possible to find a place for adult pauper women but very rarely, and then only by exercising a wise discretion in the choice of the emigrants. An idle, dirty, ignorant woman was not to be made industrious and taught to cook a dinner or clean a house by simply transporting her across the Atlantic. The colonists would not have such persons, and had told us so officially and in other ways. But experience had shown Miss RYE that in Canada something could be done with the raw material. In the excellent orphanages at Toronto and Hamilton a child who had lost both parents was invariably placed under indentures with respectable persons living in the country. A similar system had been carried out with great success by Mr. VAN MEREN, once a Baptist minister living in Ohio, now the active agent of the Howard Mission for Little Children in New-York. A knowledge of these circumstances had led her to the conclusion that the plan was applicable in this country. The question of expense, however, had to be considered. Now, if the children were sent from the unions in good health and with a small outfit to Liverpool, and if she were permitted to carry out the work on a large scale, and relieved of anxious care about the support of the Distributory House in Niagara, she would be able to take the children out for £10 per head. The position of the children would be materially improved by their removal from the overcrowded poor-houses, and the rates would be lessened, for the cost of one year's maintenance in the following district schools was as follows: In the South Metropolitan, £18 15s.; North Surrey, £16 2s.; Reading, £12 4s.; South-East Shropshire, £12 10s.; and the Central London School, in which there were above 1,100 children, £25 per head. Thanks to the liberality of the public, she had been enabled to purchase a house and two acres of ground at Niagara, Canada West, a healthy place, and a good distributory locality for her purposes. There 100 children could be comfortably maintained until suitable persons applied for them. In all cases great care was exercised in the choice of homes for the girls, and in the majority of instances they were placed with families who had been settled on their own freehold estates for twenty, thirty or forty years. There were now two hundred respectable persons in Canada, each ready to take charge of a child. The girls were bound until they were eighteen years of age, it being considered fair that those who had been at the expense of rearing them in their tender years should reap some advantage when they were able to perform some real services. It was, however, stipulated that the girls should receive in money wages [illegible] a month from their fifteenth to their seventeenth year, and [illegible] per month from seventeen to eighteen years of age. Provision had also been made for the religious instruction and education of the children, Mr. PAFFORD, Mayor of Niagara, and Mr. ROBERT BALL, a Justice of the Peace for the district, acting conjointly with Miss RYE as guardians. With regard to the inspection of children who had been placed out, she would suggest that annual certificates might be sent by the clergyman nearest to the child's new home. In all cases the children to be taken out must be between the ages of 8 and 15, and women from 15 to 20. Sending out a pauper girl of from 15 to 17 years of age would be doing her to destruction, for she would have neither the loving obedience of the child nor the experience of a woman.

Singular Will Case in Edinburgh—Deceased Pronounced "A Bit of a Gowk" by his Brother, a British Admiral.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 1.

The Court of Session at Edinburgh has just concluded the trial of a will case which occupied six days, and excited considerable interest. The action was brought to set aside the will of the late Mr. W. MAXWELL STEWART, of Lochnagar, brother of Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART, on the ground that the deceased when he made the will was of unsound mind. A sum of about £60,000 was involved in the case. The *Glasgow Herald*, in a summary of the contents of the will and the evidence given at the trial, says: A sum of £[illegible] was left to the Sheriff of Renfrewshire, and he was to be allowed, "in addition, his expenses at an hotel in Greenock for breakfast, dinner, a bottle of wine, and for tea, supper and bedroom, and the usual allowance for servants." All the young women of seventeen years of age on the lands of Carnock were to receive a certain sum. The estate of Lochnagar, in New-South Wales, was to be applied to the encouragement of Scotch music, especially reels and strathspeys, and particularly the reels and strathspeys and the music published by NEIL GOW & SONS. A professor of Scotch music, healthy, able in body and mind, was to be appointed at a moderate salary to teach the violin and the music of the firm aforesaid, and it was stipulated that he should reside in the parish of Inverkip and be a member of the Established Church. Then the Sunday scholars of the same favored region were to be provided, every Sunday, after lessons, with as much white bread and butter as they could eat and as much tea as they could drink, and were, besides, to be supplied with a tea-service, knives and forks of ivory handles—the tea-service bearing the name of WILLIAM MAXWELL STEWART, J. P., and C. S. for Renfrewshire. "Lochnagar's" history, as told at the trial, fully explained the eccentricity of his will. His brother, Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART, said he was "always a bit of a gowk"—"Fisiandish." Had a tee in his bonnet. His parents could not shut their eyes to this fact as he grew up, and his father, after full deliberation, placed his property under trustees. He was put in an under the care of his brother; but he only remained a fortnight. He did no better in the army, for he got into scrapes, and on being advised by his Colonel to go home he took the advice and retired. He was tried in a commercial establishment and failed, and afterward went out to New-South Wales with Sir THOMAS BRISBANE, where he acquired the property of Lochnagar, of which he was vastly proud, and which in his will he devoted to the encouragement of his dearly-loved reels and strathspeys. After returning to Scotland, Mr. STEWART took offense at his family on account of the disposal of his property, and left Ardgowan to roam about the country, playing his fiddle, airing his singing-birds, and practicing all the habits of the miser. In Conrie, where he stayed for some time, he was known as "Daft Lochnagar," and he was particularly anxious to be allowed by the farmers "to trim the turnips and kiss the servants." His habit was to throw open all the windows on Sunday morning, and play his fiddle while the people passed to church. He was a tall man, and in these early bachelor days dressed peculiarly, though with picturesque effect. Later in life you would have "taken him," as his brother says, "for a ratcatcher;" his clothes were greasy, and offensive effluvia came from them; but on one of two occasions when he sat upon the bench as a Justice of the Peace he dressed for the occasion. He traveled in his own machine, carrying with him his cooking utensils, his larder, his birds and his fiddle, and, when he settled down for a few weeks, selected lodgings of the cheapest kind, where he could have all his own way. It was one of his crazes that his life was in danger from poison, and hence he would let nobody cook his food, except, perhaps, prepare an egg, into which he believed poison could not be inserted. Another delusion which he entertained was that he was entitled to the Victoria Cross as a reward for his services, and he had written a large number of petitions setting forth his claims for the honor. But, with all this singular unsoundness of intellect, he was not to be cheated in making a bargain. He would allow no innkeeper to overcharge him, and he bought and managed two small estates with perplexing shrewdness in one otherwise so manifestly deranged. His fortune at his father's death was £10,000, and this he contrived to more than double by his penurious saving and management. The verdict of the jury was given unanimously for the pursuers in the action, and the will was set aside.

The Approaching Christian Conference in New-York—Meeting in London—Half-Fares by the Inman Line.

From the London Times, July 2.

A meeting in support of the project for holding a general conference of the Christians of all nations in New-York, in September next, was held on Thursday afternoon in the Liverpool Town-hall. The attendance, though not very large, was influential, including a number of the clergy and ministers of other Protestant denominations. The Mayor of Liverpool (Alderman HUBBACK) presided, and in opening the proceedings referred to the important meeting for the same object recently held in the Mansion-house, London. He said it would have been unbecoming on the part of Liverpool to be behind-hand in a movement of this kind, seeing that their relations with America were more intimate and important than even those of the metropolis. Rev. THOMAS NOLAN, vicar of St. Peter's, Regent-street, London, who attended as a deputation from the British Committee, said that although the invitation to attend the contemplated gathering came from the Evangelical Alliance in America, the acceptance of it would not commit any one to the specific principles of the Alliance. That the Conference would be a great success was already abundantly evident from the numbers and influential character of those who had expressed their intention to attend it and given in their adhesion to its object. Their friends in America were making extensive preparations for the purpose of securing a hospitable welcome to those who might visit them, and it was thought that the present juncture, when Bible Protestant religion was assailed from various quarters, was a peculiarly appropriate one for the proposed assemblage of Christians. Mr. NOLAN dwelt upon the important effect which such a conference might be expected to have in promoting international harmony and good will, and, in referring to the facilities for attending it, mentioned the great obligation under which Mr. W. INMAN had placed the Evangelical Alliance by offering to persons desiring to be present return tickets to the States at little more than half the usual fare, and available till the 1st of October, 1871. Mr. J. CROPPER proposed a resolution expressing interest in and approval of the objects contemplated by the Conference. Mr. GLAZEBROOK seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding concluded the proceedings.

CAPT. EYRE'S CASE.

His Appeal to the Board of Trade—Their Decision—His Punishment Not Severe Enough.

From the London Times, July 2.

Further correspondence has been had upon the subject of the collision between the United States corvette *Oneida* and the steam-ship *Bombay*. In a letter addressed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to the Board of Trade, dated the 12th of May, the directors refer to the Board's condemnation of Capt. EYRE's conduct after the collision, and observe that it appears that in the opinion of the Board of Trade "the sentence of six months' suspension, so far from being too severe, is too lenient a punishment for the offense which he has committed;" while Capt. EYRE is himself told that he was "guilty of a gross breach of the thirty-third section of the Merchant Shipping act of 1862;" that this enactment "simply embodies the dictates of humanity," and that in disobeying it he has "been guilty not only of an offense created by statute, but of disregard of the natural duties which circumstances of danger, such as that of the *Oneida* imposed on him." The Company say, "It would thus appear to have been decided by the Board of Trade that the important qualifications embodied in the clause of the act referred to do not tend to exonerate Capt. EYRE; that the fact that he was placed in a position of great difficulty and doubt,' which was recognized by the Court at Kanagawa, is not admitted, but that, on the other hand, it is assumed that he 'knew at the critical time that the *Oneida* was in danger,' that he also knew that he could render assistance without 'danger to his own ship and crew' and passengers, and that it was 'practicable' to render such assistance. From all these conclusions the directors must respectfully but emphatically express their entire dissent." They state that Capt. EYRE has prepared a detailed statement in his defense, in which they hope the Board of Trade may yet find ground for a modification of their opinions. On the 21st of May Capt. EYRE addressed to the Board of Trade a statement, commenting at some length upon the evidence given before the Naval Court at Yokohama, objecting to the conclusions drawn by the Board of Trade, and challenging further investigation and the fullest inquiry into the case. He maintains that neither he nor any one on board the *Bombay* thought, or had reason to think, that life was in danger; he says that the *Oneida* did not stop, but held on her course straight away from the *Bombay*, with a strong wind and tide, and that by the time he had ascertained the condition of his own ship, the attempt to come up with the *Oneida*, so as to make inquiry and offer assistance, would have been fruitless; and he states that he watched for fifteen minutes and saw no signal or light of any kind. The Board of Trade reply in a letter of the 2d of June, in which they say: "If it could have been shown, in a case of such importance, that the evidence had not been fully or fairly taken by the Naval Court, or that facts subsequently brought to light materially affected the bearing of the evidence taken by the Court, the Board of Trade would no doubt have endeavored to do substantial justice in the matter; and they would certainly, in such a case, not have expressed an opinion of their own without giving full consideration to the facts thus brought to light. But it appears distinctly, both from your first memorial and from your present letter, that this is not the case. In neither of these have you alleged or intimated that there are any new facts in the case, and the grounds on which you now rely for further inquiry consist merely of extracts from evidence which was presented to the Court at Yokohama, and commented on by your advisor before that Court passed their sentence. This evidence was also fully considered by the Board of Trade before they came to the conclusion expressed in their letter of the 25th of April. Under these circumstances the Board of Trade see no reason either to depart from that conclusion or to suppose that it could be modified by any further investigation, and they must, therefore, decline to reopen the case."

THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS.

"Master Humphrey's Clock"—Where This Title Was Found—Mr. Dickens' Fortune.

The following appears in the London *Daily News*, July 2:

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: In 1838, in the course of a tour, I arrived at the town of Barnard Castle, in the County of Durham, late on a Winter evening, and put up at the principal hotel, a large, old-fashioned structure, fronting the principal street. At breakfast the following morning I chanced to notice on the opposite side of the street a large clock face, with the name HUMPHREY surrounding it, most conspicuously exhibited in front of a watch and clock-maker's shop. "How odd," I exclaimed to a gentleman seated beside me, "here is Master HUMPHREY's clock!" "Of course," said the gentleman, "and don't you know that DICKENS resided here for some weeks when he was collecting materials for his *Nicholas Nickleby*, and that he chose his title for his next work by observing that big clock-face from this window?" After breakfast I stepped across to the watch-maker, and asked him whether I had been correctly informed respecting Mr. DICKENS and the clock. The worthy horologist entered into particulars. "My clock," said he, "suggested to Mr. DICKENS the title of his book of that name. I have a letter from him stating this, and a copy of the work, inscribed with his own hand. For some years we corresponded. I got acquainted with him just by his coming across from the hotel as you have done this morning, and his asking me to inform him about the state of the neighboring boarding-schools. Mr. HUMPHREY then entered into many particulars respecting the condition of these schools. Incidentally, he said, he had directed Mr. DICKENS and his friend "Phiz" to the school which the two travelers afterward rendered infamous by their pen and pencil; but it was, he said, by no means the worst of those institutions. The school-master had been very successful in obtaining pupils, and had become very tyrannical, and even insolent, to strangers. He received Mr. DICKENS and his companion with extreme hauteur, and did not so much as withdraw his eyes from the operation of pen-making during their interview. But "Phiz" sketched him on his nail, and reproduced him so exactly, that soon after the appearance of the novel the school fell off, and was ultimately deserted. Since that period the "Do-the-Boys" description of school had altogether ceased in the district. Mr. HUMPHREY explained how Mr. DICKENS' attention had been called to the subject. He much lauded Mr. DICKENS, and in that quiet, genial manner characteristic of an intelligent Englishman. I sincerely hope he still lives to read these lines. I am, &c.,

CHARLES ROGERS, LL.D.

LEWISHAM, S. E., June 28.

The ample provision, says the London *Spectator*, which CHARLES DICKENS made for his family, consists of some £43,000, invested in public securities; half the value of the copyright of the great novelist's books, estimated at £20,000; his modest house at Gads Hill, together with its contents; and the interest in *All the Year Round*, bequeathed to his eldest son. Mr. DICKENS was at all times a munificent and free-handed man, and never made the attainment of wealth a first object.

BASE-BALL.

The Neptune of Easton, Penn., vs. The Resolute of Elizabeth, N. J.

Yesterday the Neptune Club of Easton, Penn., visited Elizabeth, N. J., to play their annual match with the Resolute Club, and at 2 o'clock P. M. the visiting Club were taken to the Waverley Fair grounds, and there an interesting contest took place in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, among whom were numbers of ladies who occupied seats in the grand stand. Both parties entered the field dressed in new costume; the Resolutes donning pink stockings for the first time, and the Neptunes playing in grayish suits with blue leggings. Both seemed to be confident of success, and the game opened promisingly for a close contest, some sharp fielding being shown on both sides, the Neptunes taking the lead at the start by a score of 3 to 0, the close of the third inning leaving the score in their favor by the totals of 6 to 4. In the fourth innings, however, the Resolutes got the range of MCGEE's swift pitching, and they punished him in lively style for 10 runs, and on the fifth inning ran up a score of 12, thereby taking a winning lead in the game by the totals of 26 to 8. Afterward the Neptunes added 15 runs to their score to 16 by the Resolutes, the final result being the success of the Resolutes by the totals of 40 to 23. We append the score:

RESOLUTE.	O.	R.	NEPTUNE.	O.	R.
Laing, s. s.	2	5	Breustinger, 1st b.	3	3
Ritter, 2d b.	3	5	Reeder, c. f.	2	3
Beardsley, l. f.	3	5	McGee, p.	2	4
E. Campbell, 1st b.	4	4	Burke, r. f.	2	4
Stimson, c.	1	5	Parks, l. f.	4	2
Forsyth, c. f.	2	5	Bryan, 2d b.	3	2
R. Campbell, p.	5	3	Hondell, 3d b.	3	3
Avery, 3d b.	4	4	Cook, c.	3	3
Farrow, c.	3	4	Stewart, s. s.	5	1
Total	27	40	Total	27	23

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Resolute	0	1	3	10	12	5	0	0	9	—40
Neptune	3	2	1	0	2	3	6	1	5	—23

Umpire—Mr. BROKAW, of the Atlantic, Elizabeth, Club.

Time of Game—Three hours and thirty minutes.

Today the Resolutes play the Atlantics at Brooklyn, and on Monday next they play the Pastimes of Baltimore at Waverley.

Excelsior vs. Alpha.

These clubs played on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday, with the appended result:

Excelsior	0	1	2	7	2	3	1	1	5	—22
Alpha	1	0	2	2	2	0	3	0	2	—16

Umpire—Mr. TILTON.

Time of Game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

The Ship-Owners' Association.

The Ship-owners' Association of this City held their regular monthly meeting at their rooms at the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. GUSTAVUS A. BRETT, the President, in the chair. Capt. AMBROSE SNOW stated that he had procured legal advice; that the physician of the Quarantine was not entitled to stop a vessel which had a clean record of health, and to demand the discharge of her cargo, but that he was liable to pay damages if he did so. The question was discussed by Capt. SNOW and the Chairman, the latter suggesting that in any test case the ship-owner being a party in it ought to be sustained by the Association. An appropriation of $250 having been made, to be paid to Capt. JOHN CODMAN for services rendered the Association at Washington, D. C., the meeting adjourned to the second Wednesday in September.

Charge of Withholding Soldiers' Bounty.

F. B. SWIFT, a lawyer, was examined before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a charge of withholding from soldiers bounty money collected for them. ARTHUR COSGROVE, one of the victims, testified that on the 26th of July, 1866, he placed his claim in SWIFT's hands for collection, and subsequently received $50, in installments of $25, $10 and $15; this, he says, is all he ever received; SWIFT afterward informed the witness that the $50 was in full settlement of his claim, and that he would not get any more. The case was adjourned to July 28, for further examination.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP COLUMBIA.

The steam-ship *Columbia*, from Havana July 9, arrived here yesterday. We acknowledge our obligations to the Purser, Mr. MAGNA, for the prompt delivery of our mail parcels.

Return of De Rodas—Plots of the Bourbonists for a King—The Explosion in the Estella Coffee-House—Important Letters and Other Documents Captured by the Spaniards—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 9, 1870.

Gen. RODAS has returned to Havana and quietly reassumed the functions of his office, his reception having been of the most cordial and friendly character by all classes of the population, the Colonels of the volunteer regiments being among the number who went on board of the *Ysabel la Catolica* to felicitate CABALLERO DE RODAS on his return. Things remain unchanged. The mutterings of disappointed officials are heard, and the working of the adherents of the Ysabellinos is still actively carried on. The latter party is determined to oust Gen. RODAS, and will not scruple to use peculiar and unworthy means to accomplish this object. The plan of these Ysabellinos, or Bourbonists, is simply to get full control of the Government of the island, obtain the aid of the volunteers and Casinos, and by these means influence the election of a Bourbonist King. RODAS has been serenaded by the bands of the volunteer battalions, and received the congratulatory visits of their officials.

A SCARE.

At 7 o'clock yesterday evening a sharp and loud detonation, as of an explosion, was heard in the vicinity of the Plaza de Armas, and in a few moments the streets were thronged with people to investigate the cause. Rumors of an attempt to blow up the palace were circulating, and the action of the volunteer guards at the palace in not permitting anybody to approach the door, was very significant. In a few moments, however, this order was withdrawn, the crowds dispersed, and only small parties of curiosity-seekers, your correspondent among the number, went to the Estella Coffee-house on Obispo-street, fronting the palace, where a scene of destruction met his view. The rear wall of the building, and the marble slabs in front of the bar were shattered to pieces, and the floor in front of the bar sunk several inches. The explosion was caused by the stoppage of a sewer running from several coffee-houses, through the palace to the sea. Not having been cleaned since its construction, according to the customs of Cuba, the foul gases accumulated caused an explosion by spontaneous combustion. A stone slab covering this sewer in the yard of the palace was thrown about three feet from its bed, but no other damage was done in the palace. As was natural, the wildest rumors of plots were in circulation, but the only conspiracy existing was that of native filth and uncleanliness against their natural protectors and friends, the people of this City.

THE WAR.

In some portions of the island, especially the Eastern department, the Cubans have gained some advantage by managing to hold their own, and VALMASEDA has left Bayamo for Santiago de Cuba, to look after matters there. No encounters to speak of have taken place. Gen. RODAS says that not a band of one hundred insurgents exists in the Central department, and that most of the bands number no more than forty men. In the Cinco Villas, BEMBETA gives the troops a great deal of trouble, but nothing to change the aspect of affairs materially has been accomplished by him. Perhaps the best accounts of affairs and matters in the interior of the island are taken from the captured correspondence and other documents issued and written by prominent leaders of the insurrection. First in importance, if the rank of the writer is taken into consideration, is a message of President CESPEDES to the Cuban House of Representatives, which, with other documents, I translate literally and without comment:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President to the House of Representatives:

The Republic has reached a trying moment. The enemy has invaded the State; a strong column taking possession of Guaimaro, another of Sibanicu, and I am informed that a third has left the town and is marching in the direction of Camasan. The consequences of such operations will prove lamentable if they are not immediately and energetically opposed. The Executive is already engaged in dictating necessary measures to repel the invasion, and invites the House, also, to adopt promptly resolutions leading to the same object. The House has proved too often its patriotism to look with indifference and coldness upon events which affect to such a degree the final success of our cause. And on this account the Executive expects to be energetically sustained by the House, and that no other interpretation will be given to this message than the warm and patriotic intentions that have always inspired the undersigned.

C. M. DE CESPEDES.

SAN DIEGO DEL CHORRILLO, Jan. 1, 1870.

CAVADA ON SURRENDER.

A report that a few unfaithful citizens, through cowardice or some other unaccountable motive, have called the Spanish troops to their houses, in order to bring the country under their protection, has come to the knowledge of the Government; therefore, you will please direct that energetic dispositions be made to prevent this in future, and proceed to the punishment of those who have made themselves guilty of such shameful treason.

C. M. DE CESPEDES.
TEVERICO CAVADA.

CAMAGUEY, March 17, 1870.

TRIAL OF BEMBETA.

A report of charges against BEMBETA was handed in some time ago, of which the following is a copy:

To the House of Representatives in Cuba:

As, unhappily, the House of Representatives constitutes today the only tribunal in Cuba before which a citizen rudely and despotically dealt with can lay his claims with the hope of being heard, I am compelled to present to your consideration certain facts that will make every honest man doubt whether some of our military leaders are fighting for liberty or merely to impose on the country a brutal despotism which only tends to destroy property and annihilate our individual rights. On the evening of the 12th inst. the Cuban Gen. BERNABE DE VARONA, alias BEMBETA, came to my farm with his column of about 1,000 men, and as he stated to me that his intention was to pass the night on the premises, he and his troops were profusely provided with food and sheltered as well as circumstances allowed. I complimented several times in vain to BEMBETA, requesting him to prevent his soldiers from tearing down and burning the fences, shooting the cattle and fowl and upsetting the hives, making him observe that his men had been provided with all needed. As I requested him not to allow his soldiers to kill a bull that had just entered my yard, he answered that "he liked to eat the very best;" and when I observed to him that the three horses he was taking away were not mine, he answered "he could not help it." I am sorry to say that the behavior and conversation of BEMBETA and his officers while at supper in the parlor were not in the least respectful to my family, who occupied the next room. On their leaving the next morning, I was arrested, with my eldest son, by Col. TORRES, on BEMBETA's order, for having had the boldness of complaining to a chief of column of the mischief committed by his troops. They ravaged my estate to such an extent that all those who have seen it lately inquire if the Spaniards had honored us with a visit. Some of our leaders seem to exert themselves in provoking hatred and aversion, and my opinion is that the state of our affairs is not so bright as to allow arousing of such sentiments among the population. In consideration of all I have represented above, I beg the House of Representatives to have the matter investigated in order that the guilty parties may be punished. This is the only barrier that can be opposed to the anarchy and disorder prevailing in the ranks of our army, which will soon, if not timely redressed, make license, theft and military despotism the ruling laws of our young republic.

DIEGO NAVARRO.

SEBASTOPOL, 18th February, 1870.

Lieut.-Col. FERNANDO AGUERO, who was executed in Havana two months ago, with his brother DIEGO, was commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief, YGNACIO AGRAMONTE, in accordance with orders received from the House, to investigate this matter, but no result was ever announced.

LEMUS TO CESPEDES—LETTERS OF MARQUE.

Next comes a letter of MORALES LEMUS to CESPEDES, written a year ago, announcing the presentation of a sword of honor. Although rather old, it is nevertheless of interest, as it proves the good understanding existing between the Junta and CESPEDES:

CUBAN REPUBLICAN LEGATION,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1869.

HONORABLE CITIZEN: I amplify my communication to tell you that the Central Cuban Junta have agreed to present you with a sword of honor as a small testimony of the esteem in which they hold you. It will be handed to you by the Citizen CISNEROS, who is to express to you at the same time the sentiments of respect, consideration and affection in which you are held by your fellow-citizens. Receive it, honorable citizen, as the first token of gratitude from your country. It is most important you should issue at once letters of marque; and in order to save time, and considering the difficulties you may meet in getting them printed in Cuba, we send you a certain number of them in blank, which you will only have to sign, should they meet with your approval. According to a motion I made, the Junta intends to protest energetically against the embargo of properties belonging to loyal Cubans, declaring also that any contract made with the Spanish Government for their purchase will be considered void the day we become, as shall undoubtedly happen, the rulers of the island, and hold the purchasers responsible for damages and losses suffered by the former owners. This step is taken with the idea of preventing people buying the seized properties in case the Spanish Government attempted to sell them. A decree issued by you to the same effect, and officially communicated to us, to be published in the papers, would strengthen our protest and make it much more efficient.

MORALES LEMUS.

To the President of the Cuban Republic.

These letters of marque were issued and brought to the United States by Messrs. CISNEROS and TINKER, but so far no privateers have made their appearance. A Cuban sloop with only two guns aboard would raise an awful row in Cuban waters.

JORDAN ACCUSED OF IGNORANCE.

The last document of interest is a charge of ignorance, or whatever it may be called, against Gen. JORDAN:

To the House of Representatives:

A day of glory, carefully prepared and anxiously waited for by the country, has been shamefully lost at the Aelcane, through the unaccountable behavior of Gens. JORDAN and AGRAMONTE, and more specially of the Commander-in-Chief. The undersigned solemnly declares that hereafter he will recognize neither one as his superior, and as he renounces public offices, he intends to serve his country only as his patriotism and honor will inspire him. If there were in Cuba any Court powerful enough to have its sentence respected, he would summon the Major-General before it to explain his unpatriotic and criminal conduct at the Aelcane; but as there is no such a thing known among us, I only can deplore the evils that have fallen on my unfortunate country, and struggle to the last with his enemies or her friends that do not fulfil their duty.

JOSE RUIZ BETANCOURT.

BARRACO GORDO, June 28, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The exodus of wealthy families continues, but not to such an extent as was expected. Very few go to the United States, fearing to compromise themselves or their properties.... HORACIO SIMONI, of Puerto Principe, who married the only daughter of Mr. E. H. FAIRCHILD, of New-York, is not dead as was reported, but commands a division of insurgents in the Camaguey.... The Havana merchants hope that the line of steamers which has just received a subsidy of $[illegible] yearly from the United States, will be composed of steamers which take somewhat less time than twelve days to come from New-Orleans to Havana via the Florida ports.... The idea of establishing a line of German or French steamers from Europe to Havana via New-York is greatly relished by commerce.

QUASIMODO.

CURRENT NOTES.

The travel to the Mammoth Cave this season is said to be "enormous."

The people of Boston consume 20,948 gallons of milk a day, at a cost of $1,122 21. They have 752 wholesale dealers in that commodity.

Cholera is making sad havoc among the swine of Southern Illinois. Farmers are losing their porkers by the hundred from this disease.

The flouring mills of some of the Western cities are running day and night. The wheat crop is reported to be immense in that section.

Three thousand six hundred water-melons arrived in Savannah, Ga., from Florida a few days ago, and were disposed of for about $50 per hundred.

They have a stray boy at a Police Station in Chicago whom they can hardly expect any one to claim, after advertising that he is "lame, cross eyed and idiotic."

There is a boat-club of young ladies in Detroit, Mich. They go out rowing twice a week, and are put through a regular course of training by a lucky oarsman of that city.

They have a well in Memphis, Mich., whose waters are magnetic and will charge knife-blades, tenpenny nails, &c., with magnetism in a very short time. It was struck in boring for oil.

New-York is beginning to be a popular resort for Summer excursionists, owing to the delightful attractions of Central Park. A Sunday-school from New-Brunswick, N. J., comes here in a body this week to enjoy its beauties.

The oldest member of the Pioneers' Association of Sacramento, Cal., a hale old man of eighty-four, tramped for miles in procession a few days ago from choice. He preferred the exercise to riding.

They have a man in the Cleveland, Ohio, Infirmary, who refused to eat a morsel of food for eighteen days, and then suddenly recovered his appetite and ate a good square meal. That man's name is JOHN.

Cincinnati is gradually getting back that beer which the musical Germans carried away at the late "Fest." The Chicago Singers have sent ten barrels of Milwaukee lager to one of the saloon-keepers.

A feminine "typo" in Janesville, Wis., recently set 12,000 ems solid nonpareil in ten hours. Here is a point for the advocates for extending woman's sphere of labor. How well her work was done, however, is not stated.

A party of pleasure-seekers, in California, were recently poisoned by eating a hearty meal of muscles. They produced vomiting and cramps, which were only relieved by careful medical treatment.

Philadelphia furnishes no public baths for its unwashed population, and even refuses to let the boys bathe in the Delaware River. Large numbers of urchins, who were in pursuit of cleanliness and healthy exercise, have been arrested there.

A pair of milk-white rats, with pink eyes, were caught in Wheatland, Cal., lately, at least so one of their papers asks us to believe. Beauty is a fatal gift, however, and one of them is already dead and the other on exhibition in Sacramento.

They have a musical prodigy at Albany, in a boy ten years of age, who is said to perform the most difficult pieces on the violin in a style equal to that of the best professors of the art. His name is ALBERT VAN RADTE, and he is soon to be inflicted upon the public.

The treatment of the Chinese question by some of the citizens of San Francisco is more vigorous than civilized. Seven or eight stout fellows, who disgraced a white skin, recently seized one unoffending Chinaman and pummeled him until he was nearly dead.

A black man in Philadelphia, named WHITE, became enraged at his father, a venerable patriarch of eighty-six, because he ate so much, and, with the aid of a brother-in-law, gave him a thorough drubbing for his presumption and his appetite. The filial pair were arrested and sent to prison.

The oil regions of Pennsylvania appear to enjoy the first droppings of the millenium. The Young Men's Christian Association of Warren, a town of 2,500 inhabitants in that pious place, can find no exercise for their Christian zeal. The jail is empty, nobody will accept alms, and there are no grog-shops or other haunts of iniquity in the town.

The "City of Brotherly Love" is just now indulging in a passion for slaying dogs, which is sad to behold. Forty canines were slain in one day for no other offense than being free, and a humane citizen, who interfered with the bloody work, was promptly arrested and held to answer for his grievous offense against the majesty of the law.

A man in Eastern Pennsylvania, having an irresistible desire to shoot his helpmeet, considerately send her into a barn for eggs and then discharged a load of buckshot at a target on the wall, a goodly share of the shot lodging in his wife's precious body. They were extracted by a surgeon, however, and the woman is recovering, which serves her brutal husband right.

The last flag which floated over Northern California as an emblem of Mexican authority, was presented to the Pioneer Association of that State a few days ago by RAFAEL PINTO, a native of that region. It is said to be the identical banner which was hauled down from the Custom-house in San Francisco when the place was surrendered, in 1846.

It is about time for people to learn not to point fire-arms at each other "for fun." Among the numerous instances of serious results from this facetious proceeding is one just reported, in which the gun contained nothing but powder and wadding. The wadding, however, entered a man's thigh three or four inches, and inflicted a severe wound.

A man and his wife, with four children, arrived at a depot in Detroit, the other day, and while waiting for a train, got into a domestic quarrel, which resulted in the wife taking three of the children and an equitable share of the baggage and money, and setting out for the Westward on the first train that came along, while the husband, apparently resigned to his fate, took a room at a first-rate hotel.

Census Returns.

The following additional census statistics were reported at the Marshal's office yesterday:

Nineteenth Ward, Eighteenth District—T. SCANLAN, enumerator; population, 3,200.

Sixteenth Ward, Ninth District—W. H. SKERRITT, enumerator; population, 3,601.

Seventeenth Ward, Seventeenth District—F. PAGE, enumerator; population, 3,290.

Seventeenth Ward, Twenty-fifth District—S. A. ALLEN, enumerator; population, 3,500.

Twelfth Ward, Eighth District—W. H. PROCTOR, enumerator; population, 3,123.

FLORENCE SCANNELL'S FUNERAL.

Solemn Requiem Mass at St. Stephen's Church—Remarks by Rev. Father Henry.

The funeral of Ex-Alderman FLORENCE SCANNELL, the circumstances of whose death are sufficiently well known, took place yesterday morning from the residence of his mother, No. 317 East Twenty-seventh-street. From 8 o'clock till 10 the body was exposed to view in the parlor of the house, and upward of one thousand persons visited the house to look at the remains. The body was encased in an elegant rose-wood silver-mounted coffin, and crosses and wreaths of camellias reposed upon the lid. There were no religious services at the house, but after the throng of people had viewed the corpse, the coffin was removed to a hearse, drawn by six gray horses, and followed by between sixty and seventy coaches, containing the relatives and friends of the deceased, was conveyed to St. Stephen's Church, in Twenty-eighth-street. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Michael Fagan, Ex-Alderman Crocker, Jno. W. Brown, Jno. Hallorae, A. B. Ferguson, Edward Cahen, Frank Matthews, Thos. Bourke, Jno. R. Prince, Bernard Costello, Patrick C. Caffray, Joseph Reed, Leander Burke.

The streets on the line of the funeral procession were lined with people, and a stranger would have supposed from the imposing display that the obsequies of one of the highest dignitaries of the land were being celebrated. A platoon of policemen under the command of Capt. McDONNELL, of the Twenty-first Precinct, attended the cortege, and the Board of Aldermen, the Jackson Club, and one or two other organizations, of which the deceased was a member, joined in the procession.

On arriving at the church the body was borne by the pall-bearers up the central aisle and deposited upon a table in front of the altar, and burning wax-candles were placed at the head and foot of the coffin. A solemn requiem mass was then chanted for the repose of the soul of the deceased. The officiating priests were Rev. Father HENRY, celebrant, Rev. Father LOUGHLIN, deacon, and Rev. Father M. A. CANNAVELLI, sub-deacon. During the celebration of the mass the church was about two-thirds filled with people of both sexes, and quite a large concourse remained outside.

At the close of the mass Rev. Father HENRY addressed a few words to the audience upon the character of the accused, whom he said he had known for some time. He said he was a man of kind heart, and well disposed to his fellow-men. He was benevolent to the poor, and the speaker had been personally cognizant of many acts of charity on the part of the deceased. He attended him in his last moments and administered to him the sacrament. After concluding the rite the deceased lay for some moments apparently in deep meditation. He then said: "O! what it is to be happy." This remark showed that his mind was in a peaceable state and that he was at peace with God. He forgave all his enemies before he died, and prayed to be forgiven. His friends should not mourn for his departure, for they had reason to believe that he was now in a better world. The speaker closed with some religious reflections suited to the occasion.

The coffin-lid was then opened, and all who chose were allowed to pass through the aisle and look at the face of the deceased. Several hundred people availed themselves of the privilege, after which the coffin was taken back to the hearse, and, followed by a large number of coaches, was conveyed to Calvary Cemetery, where the remains were buried.

Dr. SHINE and Prof. ROBERTS, yesterday, before the funeral, extracted the bullet found imbedded in the spinal column of FLORENCE SCANNELL's body, when the post-mortem examination was made. The bullet was entirely covered with new made flesh, and is a very small one, which fact has a tendency to prove that JOHN SCANNELL did not fire the shot, as his pistol had a large bore.

A MUCH-NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.

Re-numbering the Brooklyn Streets—The Plan on Which the Work is Conducted.

The people of Brooklyn have been for some weeks past greatly exercised in relation to the procuring of numbers for their stores and domiciles, and although they are put to some slight inconvenience for the present, the good results of the effort to renumber the city will, in a short time, be made apparent. For many years it is well known that the system of house numbers that obtained in Brooklyn was altogether unsatisfactory in its practical working. It not unfrequently happened that two and sometimes three houses bore the same number, and the patience of visitors in search of friends was very often put to the test in consequence. Then, again, in many cases numbers were omitted from houses altogether, for the reason that there was no sure means by which these numbers could be ascertained, and directions to friends were compelled to be given somewhat after this style: "My house is brick, (or frame, or brown stone, as the case might be,) in —— street, (or avenue,) —— doors from the —— corner of —— street, —— side of the street." This style of directing one's friends is an awkward one, and takes up too much time in this age of hurry. Complaint was being constantly made with regard to the matter, and the Brooklyn Common Council found it necessary to provide a remedy against what had come to be an unbearable nuisance. In 1867 an attempt was made to re-number the city, but the plan by which it was attempted to be carried out failed to secure accuracy, and, after about $14,000 had been uselessly spent in the work, it was dropped. Early in May of the present year, the subject again came before the Common Council, and that body, profiting by the experience of the past, determined to have the job well and thoroughly done. Aldermen WHITNEY, WHITING and CUNNINGHAM were appointed a committee to take the matter in charge. They immediately employed Mr. R. F. TOOMBS, a competent City Surveyor, to make copies of all the property-maps in the various wards, showing the streets, intersections, &c., and to locate the new numbers thereon. This work was done to the satisfaction of the Common Council, who approved the maps thus made, and in June last passed an ordinance requiring every house-owner, after two weeks' time, to number his property in accordance with the designations laid down by Mr. TOOMBS, or, in default thereof, to pay a fine of $20 for every neglect so to do. The time in which to procure these numbers from the Assessor's office was afterward extended for three weeks, and subsequently again extended till Oct. 1, 1870. House-owners are now given till June 1, 1871, in which to use the old numerical designations; but after that date the law will be put rigidly into effect and the fines imposed. At first the Committee determined that a number should be given to every twelve and a half feet of ground fronting on any street; but as this would work badly, by giving two numbers to every lot in the city of twenty-five feet front, it was, at the suggestion of Mr. TOOMBS, and other surveyors of the city, changed for the one that is now in vogue. That plan is as follows: Every twenty-five feet frontage on any street gets a number. If it extends over twenty-five feet six inches in frontage, it gets two numbers. If there be an amount of unapportioned (vacant) property lying together, every twenty feet frontage of it gets a number, as also every fractional part of twenty feet. The even numbers are invariably on the right and the odd numbers on the left-hand side of the street throughout the whole city. In cases where a building is on the corner of any two streets, it gets its regular number for the street on which it fronts, and besides this, the map shows other numbers assigned, according to the rule of one number for every twenty feet as far as it may extend on the other street (the one parallel with its side walls.) Of course, it is not necessary that these latter numbers shall be used; but provision is thus made for having such buildings as may be hereafter erected on the same property accurately designated, in case the frontage should be changed by future owners. By carrying out this simple plan—getting numbers directly from the ward books on file in the Assessor's office—it is expected that the city will never again require re-numbering. Fractional numbers are, by this system, entirely dispensed with, and need only be used where lots are split up (as they doubtless will be in many cases, to suit the convenience of trade,) after the maps and diagrams of property have now been filed, and all the property thereon represented has been accurately numbered. Already over 40,000 numbers have been given out at the Assessor's office, and a crowd of property-owners is daily in attendance there, desirous of knowing what are to be the numerical designations of their "pieces and parcels of land, situate, lying and being" in sundry and divers parts of the city.

This measure has to some extent benefited such as are in the business of metal-smithing, as it has produced a call for metal figures. The job printers, too, find it beneficial to their trade, as the change of numbers has necessitated among business men in Brooklyn the printing of cards, circulars, bill-heads, &c., bearing the new numbers of their stores, &c., instead of the old. It can hardly be said, however, that much is being done in this direction as yet, nor will there be, probably, until after Jan. 1, 1871, when the new law will be practically enforced throughout the city.

Removing the Obstructions at Hell Gate—Gen. Newton's Plans.

Work upon the Hell Gate obstructions has temporarily ceased, owing to an exhaustion of the funds appropriated by Congress for the purpose. An additional appropriation of $250,000 has been made within a few days, but as no official notification of the fact has reached Gen. NEWTON, of the Engineer Corps, no steps have been taken to renew operations. Gen. NEWTON's chief point of action at present is Hallet's Point Reef, in which, by means of a coffer-dam, he has blasted a pit twenty-five feet in depth, and averaging one hundred feet in width. The general supposition is, that he intends to bore horizontal galleries in different directions from this excavation, which are to be filled with nitro-glycerine and exploded. He does not desire this if it should be practicable to avoid it. The method would cause large fragments of rock to fall into the adjacent water, which would obstruct navigation and be expensive to remove. He prefers to excavate under the rock to a depth of about forty feet below low-water mark, leaving a roof of rock fifteen feet thick, which he will ultimately cause to fall into the space below, and still leave the requisite depth of twenty-five feet below low-water mark, for the passage of vessels. Galleries will be bored only in case this scheme should not prove feasible.

QUARANTINE.

The Rates for Quarantine Services Established by the Commissioners.

The following are the rates for Quarantine services as agreed upon by the Commissioners, and go into effect immediately. The rates of last season are also given for comparison:

LIGHTERAGE FROM UPPER BAY.

	1870.	1869.
Sugar, per hogshead	$ [illegible]	$1 [illegible]
Sugar, per tierce	[illegible]	50
Sugar, per box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, per barrel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molasses, per hogshead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molasses, per tierce	[illegible]	50
Molasses, per barrel	[illegible]	30
Cigars, per thousand	[illegible]	10
Tobacco, per hogshead	[illegible]	10
Tobacco, per bale	[illegible]	10
Logwood, per ton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hemp, per bale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, per bale	[illegible]	12 and 15
Hides, dry, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, green, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, per bale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, per bale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, per tierce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosin, per barrel	[illegible]	[illegible]

STEVEDORING.

	1870.	1869.
Sugar, per hogshead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, per tierce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, per box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, per barrel	12	15
Molasses, per hogshead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molasses, per tierce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molasses, per barrel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, per hogshead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, per bale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, per box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, per bale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, per bale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, green, per thousand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, dry, per thousand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logwood, per ton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, per barrel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosin, per barrel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, per tierce	[illegible]	[illegible]

ARREST OF PARTIES FOR ATTEMPTING TO DISCHARGE A CARGO IN BROOKLYN.

The English steamer *Saladin*, Capt. E. CHADWICK, with 450 tons of coffee, reached Brooklyn with a permit from the Quarantine Commissioners, in which they were granted the privilege of unloading their cargo at MARTIN's stores, the Captain being directed to report back to the Quarantine officer. The owners then applied to Dr. COCHRAN for a permit to discharge the cargo, but the doctor refused to grant one, on the ground that the one give them by the Quarantine Commissioners was not a clean bill of health. The owners of the steamer then reported back to the Quarantine Commissioners, when they were informed that the permit given them was the same as those used by the Commissioners in all cases, and they should grant no other. The owners then returned, left the permit at the office of Dr. COCHRAN, and this morning proceeded to unload the vessel. They were ordered to desist, but refusing to do so, a posse of Police were ordered out, and by direction of Dr. COCHRAN, the Captain, EDMUND CHADWICK, the stevedore, TIMOTHY HAGAN, one of the consignees, Mr. BASS, and the clerk, A. F. D. BUSH, were arrested and taken before Justice BUCKLEY. After considerable parley the Justice held them to bail in the sum of $500 each, to answer on Saturday, 16th inst.

The matter was then taken to the Board of Health, where the circumstances were all related and various opinions expressed.

Dr. COCHRAN contended that the Quarantine Commissioners had no right to designate what wharf the vessel should land at, and that, according to the permit given, she was still held in quarantine, the Captain being directed to report back there again.

The Mayor said he did not see how they could compel the Commissioners to give any other permit, but if the vessel was not right the Brooklyn Health Officer had the power to send her back.

A committee of two was finally appointed to wait upon Dr. CARNOCHAN.

A Doctor in Trouble—Serious Charges and Strong Evidence.

The case of Dr. MICHAEL A. A. WOLF, already noticed in our columns, was before Judge BRADY, of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, again yesterday. The doctor stands charged with malpractice in reference to MATILDA HERRINGSON and HENRIETTA ULLMAN, some weeks since. An indictment has been found against him in one case, and he has been ordered to find bail to await his trial in the Court of General Sessions in the sum of $10,000 as to each charge. His counsel believing that this amount of bail was excessive, obtained a writ of *certiorari* to bring up the proceedings, and a writ of habeas corpus to bring the offender before the Supreme Court to have the bail reduced to $5,000. The case was submitted to Judge BRADY on Monday last, and yesterday he rendered his decision by ordering the doctor to be held in the sum of $10,000 in each case, the sureties to justify in that amount. The Judge said he had examined the papers very carefully, and he thought that *prima facie*, very strong cases had been made out against the doctor. After reading the testimony which had been adduced, he did not think it would be his duty to admit the offender to bail at all, and he would not, except from the fact that the Recorder had already fixed his bail at $10,000. That official was no doubt more familiar with all the circumstances that he (Judge BRADY) could be from reading the evidence. One of the cases, however, was a very strong one against the prisoner.

Mr. BLUNT, Assistant District-Attorney, said they proposed to try him on the indictment first found, but it would be necessary to have him held to answer on the other charge as well.

Dr. WOLF appeared to be very much affected by the decision of the Judge, and when he reached the hallway he seemed to have fallen into a swoon; at all events, it took four men to carry him down stairs and put him into a carriage.

Crimes and Casualties.

LEOPOLD STEIN, LABEL LISTER, HENRY NELSON and MATTHIAS HEUMAN were all temporarily committed at the Tombs, yesterday, on the charge of receiving stolen goods. On May 26, the store of HENRY W. FREEMAN, No. 39 Mercer-street, was entered by burglars, and $350 worth of silks stolen. Yesterday $27 worth of the silk was found on the premises of M. HEYMAN, No. 45 Grand-street, who purchased it from LEOPOLD STEIN, of No. 350 Houston-street, he having bought it from LABEL LISTER, of the Bowery, on whose premises $150 worth more of the silk was found. LISTER said he bought the whole of the silk from HENRY NELSON, of No. 185 Grand-street, who has several times given trouble to the Police for receiving stolen goods.

DAVID LINDSAY, aged thirty-three, salesman, was, yesterday, fully committed at the Tombs, on the charge of passing a false check for $25, purporting to be drawn on the Chatham National Bank by A. E. BARTLETT, upon WILLIAM REAGAN, of Park-place, and fraudulently receiving value therefor. Bail was fixed at $1,000.

JACOB BURDELL, aged twenty-five, of No. 217 Mott-street, was held, yesterday, at the Tombs for robbing EDWARD FALLON, of No. 115 Elizabeth-street, on June 26, of a watch and chain worth $25.

PATRICK MOORE, aged twenty-eight, a shoemaker of Washington-street, was fully committed yesterday at the Tombs in default of $2,000 bail, on the charge of stealing a wallet from the pocket of MARY ROSSITER, of Rutherford Park, N. J., while she was in Washington Market yesterday morning. Officer MURPHY arrested MOORE with the wallet in his possession, having also seen him take it from the pocket of the complainant's dress.

DENNIS CRONIN, aged fifty, of Avenue C, on Tuesday afternoon, met ELLEN STRAMFORD, of No. 27 Hudson-street, in Franklin-street, and seeing a roll of bills in her hand, seized the money amounting to $30 45, and ran away with it. ELLEN pursued DENNIS, caught him, and then held his arm until an officer arrived, when she gave him into custody. When taken to the Tombs yesterday, Justice HOGAN committed DENNIS for trial in default of $1,000 bail, notwithstanding his persistence in saying that ELLEN gave him the money.

HENRY W. GESTON, aged thirty-two, of No. 65 Bowery, architect and law clerk, was committed, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, on the charge of falsely testifying, on July 26, 1869, before a referee, in the divorce suit of JOHN GOWAN vs. MARY ELIZA GOWAN, and swearing that JOHN GOWAN had had illicit companionship with LIZZIE SMITH on May 15, and with EMILY FOWLER at a subsequent time, and that he knew of these facts. It being testified by NOBLE A. HAMILTON, of No. 336 Third-avenue, and by JOHN GOWAN, that GOWAN never saw to his knowledge, and never knew the said women, and had never visited the places at which it was sworn by GESTON the criminal companionship took place. The prisoner was held for trial, the question of bail to be settled to-morrow.

GEORGE BATEMAN, aged eleven, of No. 336 West Thirty-fifth-street, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, from the injuries sustained on Tuesday by being run over on the Eleventh-avenue by a Hudson River train, while attempting to jump on the cars.

The body of JOHN FAY, aged thirty, who was drowned on Saturday in the North River, was yesterday recovered near Barclay-street, and removed to No. 441 West Thirteenth-street.

JARVIS JACKSON, a patient of Bellevue Hospital, aged fifteen, while trying, yesterday, to rescue a fellow-patient's crutch which had dropped into the river, fell in and was drowned.

ELIZABETH SOREN, aged thirty, being despondent, yesterday, swallowed strychnine at No. 306 West Twenty-second street, and died in less than half an hour.

MATILDA LIVINDGER, of No. 125 East Houston-street, charged AUGUST PARACT with stealing from her, on Tuesday, $21 50. Justice WELSH, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday committed the prisoner to answer at the Court of Special Sessions in default of $300 bail.

WM. HARRIS, a colored man, was brought before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having stolen, on Tuesday evening, articles valued at $18 from Mrs. SYNTHIA S. WYEBE, of No. 195 Fifth-avenue, in whose service the prisoner had been for some time, and was discharged. He sneaked into the house, Tuesday evening, and committed the theft, stealing also from Mr. D. C. WARD, residing in the house, $125 worth of clothes. He acknowledged his guilt, and was held for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

FREDERICK LEGUKE, a German, aged twenty-two, of No. 160 West-street, was brought before Justice WELSH, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having stabbed FRANK LEGUKE in the back with a [illegible] butcher's knife. The prisoner was committed to answer at the Court of General Sessions in default of $800.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice SHANDLEY, JAMES WILSON was charged with having broken into Mrs. JANE JOHNSON's house, No. 245 West Thirty-fifth-street, and taken property worth $40. He was committed for trial.

HENRY BUSHMAN, of No. 121 Greene-street, and MAGGIE JOHNSON, of No. 137 Greene-street, were yesterday charged, before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, with keeping disorderly houses. They were held to bail in $500 each.

The Gold Market—Subsidence of the Excitement.

The Gold Exchange was very quiet yesterday, there being scarcely any excitement, and quite a contrast with the two previous days. The transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank, on Tuesday, amounted to $[illegible]. The news from Europe seemed to indicate that peace was likely to prevail, and showed that American securities had recovered to the point at which they were before the panic. The prices of gold yesterday were as follows:

10:00 A. M.	112¾	11:45 A. M.	112¼
10:01 A. M.	112⅝	12:00 M.	112⅜
10:03 A. M.	112½	12:17 P. M.	112⅜
10:20 A. M.	112⅝	1:00 P. M.	112¼
10:30 A. M.	112⅜	1:07 P. M.	112⅜
10:33 A. M.	112½	1:30 P. M.	112¼
10:40 A. M.	112¼	2:00 P. M.	112¼
10:42 A. M.	112⅜	2:30 P. M.	112⅜

Industrial Co-Operation in this City.

The carriage-making firm of BREWSTER & Co., in this City, announced to their men, six months ago, that in addition to their wages they would allow them a half-yearly dividend of one-tenth of the net profits of the firm, to be divided according to the greater or less amount of work performed by each. The step was taken to avoid strikes. The firm felt that if the men became concerned in the business it would be contrary to their interest to strike. They imagined, also, that the extra money disbursed would be saved in the added diligence of their employes, and in their determination to allow no idling by their fellow-workers. The firm also expected that under the new arrangement no material would be unnecessarily wasted. The first dividend was declared yesterday. It gave 5½ per cent. on the earnings of each man. Some who have earned much during the six months will receive various sums, from $35 to $62, and others, to whom the smallest wages are due, will receive from $8 to $10. A number of newcomers receive nothing. The cash due will be paid to-morrow, 15th inst. Messrs. BREWSTER & Co. find that under the new plan they have realized nearly as high profits on the same amount of business as in the previous half year, when no division was made. In future, they expect to obtain fully as much. Many of the men, who were shy of novelties and wanting in confidence, felt dubious regarding their promised emoluments. They are now convinced and are well satisfied. They perceive that industrial co-operation is a tangible benefit, and enter upon their second term of partnership with diligence and hope. After this date, dividends will be paid yearly on the 1st July.

Messrs. A. S. CAMERON & Co., a large iron-pump manufacturing concern in East Twenty-third-street, employing 120 men, began a similar experiment last September, and have declared a dividend of 4 28-100 per cent. upon the earnings of their men, payable to-morrow. Some of their hands will thus realize over $100, and many over $50. They were influenced by the same motives as the Messrs. BREWSTER, but, like them, desire to benefit their men in every possible way, consistently with their own interest. They hope for higher dividends next July.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. GALVIN in the chair.

The resolution to place a patent burner and reflector on each of the public lamps, (about 17,000,) at a cost not exceeding $16 each lamp, was read, and a motion made to refer it to a special committee, which was lost. The resolution was then concurred in. A communication from the Mayor, calling attention to the clause of the Election law of 1870, relative to redistricting the City was read, and referred to a special committee of five.

The sum of $2,562 88 was donated to the pastor of the Church of the Resurrection, to pay taxes and water-rents.

Mr. DURNIN called up the resolutions relative to the death of Alderman FLORENCE SCANNELL, and moved that they be concurred in, and that a committee be appointed to carry out their provisions. Mr. DURNIN's motion was adopted, and the Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Twenty-Second Regiment and the Ladies of Sing Sing.

In consequence of the storm which prevailed on Tuesday night, the terpsichorean *finale* to the entertainment given to the Twenty-second Regiment by the authorities and citizens of Sing Sing, was interrupted to the great disappointment of the young ladies of the village. The gallant boys in blue, with a true appreciation of the case, volunteered to return last evening, in uniform, for the purpose of carrying out the programme by escorting the fair daughters of Sing Sing to the tent erected for the hop, and there engaging in the merry dance. The regimental band also returned to Sing Sing last evening, and furnished music for the occasion, which was altogether a very delightful one.

Chess—The Café International vs. The Brooklyn Chess Club.

A match has been arranged between the Café International and the Brooklyn Chess Club, which will commence in a few days. Capt. MACKENZIE, Dr. BARNETT, Mr. E. DELMAR, and two or three more strong players, will do battle for the Café International, and Brooklyn will be represented by Messrs. F. E. BRENZINGER, C. A. GILBERG, M. MUNOZ, A. J. DE CON and F. PERRIN. The play will not be in consultation, but each champion will be opposed to one of the opposite party, to be decided by lot. On Tuesdays the games will be played at the Café International, No. 182 Chatham-square, and on Saturdays at the Brooklyn Chess Club, No. 260 Fulton-street.

Another Reduction in Freight Tariffs.

The Red, White and Blue Western and South-western Freight Transportation Companies announce another important reduction in freight tariffs to all principal points. The following is a list of tolls fixed by the Erie and Pennsylvania Central Companies per cwt. for dry goods, boots and shoes: New-York to Cleveland, 58 cents; former rate, 71 cents; Cincinnati, 75 cents; former rate, $1; Louisville, 84 cents; former rate, $1 22; St. Louis, $1; former rate, $1 40; Chicago, 80 cents; former rate, $1 12; Quincy, $1; former rate, $1. A corresponding decline in second, third and fourth class rates has also been adopted by all competing lines. The following are the Red, White and Blue line of prices over the New-York Central and Hudson River Roads: New-York to Chicago, 80 cents; Cleveland, 62 cents; Cincinnati, 73 cents; St. Louis, $1 04; Quincy, $1 04.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 13.

By Judge Brady.

Hewes vs. Crawford; motion denied without costs.

Furniss vs. Caron; memoranda for counsel.

Larned vs. Ryder; motion denied.

The Great Western Insurance Company vs. Caldwell; motion granted.

Lewis vs. Lewis; motion granted for a reference.

The Bank vs. The Bank; motion granted.

Julia F. Snyder vs. Theodore A. Snyder; motion granted on payment of $[illegible] to plaintiff and $[illegible] counsel fee.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
15—Wilkinson vs. Yeaton.		140—Wilkinson vs. Yeaton.	
20—Scott vs. Seaman.		145—Golding vs. Blossom.	
22—Babbitt vs. Board of Commissioners of Taxes.		160—Lloyd vs. Sperling.	
		174—Westeray vs. Foster.	
		182—Dickinson vs. Hunter.	
58—Cantley vs. Wolf.		184—Hunter vs. Hunter.	
66—Howe vs. Rice.		186—In re. the Protestant Episcopal School to vacate, &c.	
80—Seward vs. Purssed.			
81—Wilkinson vs. Yeaton.		186—Townsend vs. Young.	
114—Wheelwright vs. Kelley.		189—Halbeck vs. Wheels.	
123—In the matter of McCormick.		192—Bray vs. Pollion.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1452—Freeman vs. Reilly.		1619—Affleck vs. O'Neil.	
1467—Excelsior Life Ins. Co. vs. Borden.		1620—Messing vs. Williams.	
		1630—Bridgewater Paint and Color Works vs. Dillon.	
504—Wilcox vs. Sammons.			
1665—Munckwitz vs. Anderson.		1665—Giuseppe vs. Rango.	
201—Waddell vs. Carns.		1673—Dowling vs. Reid.	
1424—Brown vs. Canange.		1686—Jaffray vs. Lockwood.	
1527—Walsh vs. Brodek.			
1570—Maxwell vs. Joseph.		1658—Pond vs. Baxter.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Charles Rich and Charles Benedum; burglary and grand larceny.	8—The People vs. Michael Brady, Jr.; [illegible] and battery.
2—The People vs. Eugene Doriter and Emanuel Duval; burglary.	9—The People vs. John Bumgarner; felonious assault and battery.
3—The People vs. John Owens; burglary.	10—The People vs. Michael Kelly; burglary.
4—The People vs. Robert Service; receiving stolen goods.	11—The People vs. Joseph Puncher; burglary.
5—The People vs. Leontine Lipperman; petit larceny.	12—The People vs. John Murray; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. James Hund; grand larceny.	13—The People vs. John Hart; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Annie Taylor, Elizabeth Wells and William Sheridan; petit larceny from the person.	14—The People vs. James Martin; grand larceny.
	15—The People vs. Henry Lee; grand larceny.
	16—The People vs. Marian Waters; felonious assault and battery.
	17—The People vs. John Daily; robbery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 13.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

200 Pacific Mail	[illegible]	200 Newark C. H. R. b3	[illegible]
200 do	b3 41⅞	300 Grass Valley	50
200 Reading R.	[illegible]	100	[illegible]
100 L. S. & M. S.	92¼	100 Dale Prop.	b. c. 44½

WEDNESDAY, July 13—P. M.

The Cable telegrams today seemed to give assurance of delay, for the present, of the outbreak between France and Prussia. How long the inevitable fight will be postponed remains wholly uncertain. The French Funds have improved; the English Funds have almost wholly recovered; our own Funds are better in London and Frankfort.

In this market Gold has settled down to about 112⅛@112¼ ₽ cent. Messrs. VON HOFFMAN paid the Treasury 112.20 ₽ cent. for the $1,000,000 sold for the Sinking Fund at 12 o'clock. The offers to buy amounted altogether to $2,725,000, as follows:

BIDS FOR SINKING FUND GOLD, JULY 13.

[illegible]

The telegrams from Washington report the final passage of the Funding Bill and the concurrence of the two Houses in the Tax and Tariff Bill. The offensive section of the Funding Bill to the South and West in regard to forcing their new banks to use only the 4 and 5 ₽ cent. bonds is left out. The bill as passed creates $1,500,000,000 of new stock, principal and interest made payable in gold on the face of the bonds, and free of all taxation, in three classes: First, $200,000,000 bearing 5 ₽ cent. interest, payable at the option of the Government after ten years; Second, $300,000,000 bearing 4½ ₽ cent. interest payable after fifteen years, and Third, the original House bill, $1,000,000,000, bearing 4 per cent., payable at the option of the Government after thirty years. As the present National Banks have deposited with the United States Treasurer as security for their circulation, $155,000,000 in United States 5-20s, subject to be called in at any time by the Treasury on the negotiation of a lower rate stock, we should not be surprised that the bulk of the authorized $200,000,000 5 ₽ cents. should be absorbed, at an early day, by these banks. In any event, it is reasonably certain that this first class of bonds will soon be taken up.

The new Tax and Tariff Bill contains a provision already concurred in by both Houses, for the direct importation of Foreign Merchandise, other than Wines and Spirits, into the cities of St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati, via New-York, without detention or warehousing or examination at New-York, or the prepayment of Customs Duties. The Bill provides that the goods shall be transferred directly from the ship to the railway, or other transportation company for the West, as in Bond, upon the presentation of the original invoice and Consular certificate to the Collector of the Port of New-York. The same principle applies to any other city of not less than 150,000 inhabitants, and of course to such Cities as Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, importing via New-York, in place of direct from Europe. It applies also to San Francisco, to the arrival of merchandise from China, Japan, and Australia, destined for the ports of the Atlantic or for European ports. There is already a law applicable to Foreign Goods arriving at any of our seaports destined for the British Provinces, in which the principle of transferring the goods to the Railway, without expense or detention at the port of arrival, is recognized.

This new measure will undoubtedly increase the business of direct importation at St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati, besides facilitating importations for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., ordered in New-York. At present there is about five millions of Customs per annum deposited at New-York for the out ports, because of the old regulations in regard to inspection, valuation, &c., at New-York, all of which involve numerous expenses and most vexatious delays. It was stated, for example, in the debate on the measure, that the Western importers are subject to a delay of from four to six weeks, and then to extra fees to New-York Customs officials, to get their goods through. An invoice of Christmas Holiday Goods arriving here on the 1st of December last was not received at St. Louis until the 15th January, too late for the season.

We confess we are not surprised at the passage of this measure. The delays and expenses—we will say nothing of the suspicion of corrupt practices—in passing Goods through New-York destined for the out ports, are perhaps not altogether exceptional, as similar grievances are no doubt endured by many of our own honest importers, but they are evils that can be and should be avoided, and we are far from blaming the Representatives of the West in the Senate and House of Representatives for so changing the law as to make such tribute to New-York unnecessary.

In this connection we may also report that the House has passed a Bill to make Jersey City (now in the New-York Collection District) an independent Port of Entry. The Bill may not be reached in the Senate in the few remaining days of the session, but it will come up in December, and no doubt pass into law unless the shameful abuses of the New-York State Quarantine System are abated. These have been going on for the last twenty years, from bad to worse, year after year, until under the present Health Officer they have become intolerable to our West India and South American Merchants. Some of them are now using the old port of Perth Amboy for landing Coffee, &c., and next year, with Jersey City, as a Port of Entry, they will order their cargoes to the docks on the opposite side of the Hudson.

The Stock Exchange was a fraction lower through the forenoon on the Public Funds than at the close on Tuesday night, on a comparatively moderate business. The State Bonds were also a little lower on new Tennessees. The Railway speculation was generally dull. There was a continued pressure to sell Rock Island Stock, said to be from the old friends of the Stock, who from some cause are presumed to be disposed to let the price down. In the other Western Roads, and in New-York Central and Reading, the movement was not important.

After the late Boards there was a better tone to the Public Funds of 1867, because of the passage of the Funding Bill. These 5-20s bearing 6 ₽ cent. cannot be called in before July, 1867, and have, therefore, the preference over the issues of 1862 and 1865, now within the option of the Treasury to be redeemed at any time at par in Gold. The Railways continued dull, closing about as follows, as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 13.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106	107⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅝	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅞	109¾
American Gold Coin	112⅝	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	57⅞	57⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅜	88⅜
Reading Railroad	102⅞	102⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅝	113⅞
North-western Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-western Preferred	87⅞	87⅞
Pacific Mail Company	41⅞	41⅝
St. Paul Preferred	80⅝	80⅝
St. Paul Common	65⅝	65⅜
Lake Shore	90⅝	90⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	104	104
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Foreign Exchanges were a fraction weaker than yesterday, although the steamers of the day carried out $700,000 in Gold.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 13.

Gold receipts	$660,345 46
Gold payments	630,426 74
Gold balance	73,001,761 90
Currency receipts	541,166 75
Currency payments	391,744 05
Currency balance	12,672,[illegible]
Customs	403,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	135⅞	Park	165
Mechanics'	138	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
America	143	Central National	108
City	305	Fourth National	105⅝
Phenix	107	Ninth National	111
North River	90	Tenth National	127
Tradesmen's	150	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	103
Seventh Ward	105	Del. & Hud. Canal	120⅞
State of New-York	109⅞	Pennsylvania Coal	221
Commerce	122	Canton Co., Baltimore	67⅞
Ocean	87	Consol. C. of Maryland	29⅞
American Exchange	114	Cumberland C. & Iron	35
Chatham	162	Western Union Tel.	34⅞
Bank of the Republic	120	Quicksilver Mining	6⅞
Bank of N. America	107⅞	Mariposa Mining	6⅞
Hanover	104	Mariposa Preferred	15
Irving	114	Adams Express	66
Citizens'	125	Wells-Fargo Express	15⅞
People's	140	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2⅞
East River	111	American Express	44
Market	124	United States Ex.	45⅞
Nassau	107	Merchants' Union Ex.	13⅞
Importers' & Traders'	151	Pacific Mail	41⅞

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100½	100⅞
City 6s, New	101½	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	118	118¼
Pennsylvania Central	116¼	116⅝
Reading	102⅞	102⅞
Lehigh Valley	58⅞	58⅞
Catawissa Preferred	37⅞	37⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅞	26⅞
Northern Central	44⅞	44⅞
Lehigh Navigation	34⅞	34⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅞	90

The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, the principal of which falls due first of August prox., are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN D. PRINCE, (a large holder of the bonds,) at No. 1 New-street. The question involved is the payment or refusal of the $600,000 principal in gold.

The following were the revenues of the British Treasury, for the year ending 30th June, viz.:

	June 30, 1870.	June 30, 1869.
Customs	£22,047,000	£22,496,000
Excise	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stamps	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Property-tax	[illegible]	[illegible]
Post-office	[illegible]	[illegible]
Telegraph service	240,000	
Crown lands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	3,216,902	3,454,032
Total	£[illegible]	£[illegible]

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 29th of June, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,[illegible]	Increase	£[illegible]
Public deposits	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Other deposits	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Government securities	[illegible]	No alteration.	
Other securities	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Notes unemployed	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,196,180, being an increase of £[illegible]; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £[illegible], showing an increase of £[illegible] when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£21,[illegible]	£[illegible]
Reserve	[illegible]	[illegible]
Notes in circulation	23,196,180	[illegible]
Rate of discount	3 ₽ cent.	3½ ₽ cent.
Consols	[illegible]	[illegible]
French Rentes	72f. [illegible]	[illegible]

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of July 1 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	June 23. Francs.	June 30. Francs.
Capital of the Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits and addition	7,044,770	7,044,770
Reserve of the Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank notes to order	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treasury accounts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Current accounts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Current branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dividends payable	[illegible]	[illegible]
Discounts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rediscounted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial bills overdue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial bills not yet due	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Advances on bullion:		
Branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
French public securities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
On railway shares, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
By the branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
On Credit Foncier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branches	[illegible]	[illegible]
To the State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government stock reserve	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government disposable	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rentes and advances	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hotel and furniture	3,074,[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenses and management	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

WE DESIRE TO RECOMMEND TO OUR CUSTOMERS the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment. Pamphlets with full information furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Corner Wall and Nassau sts., N. Y.

FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY
HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance, from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus admirably provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freights and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

Messrs. [illegible] & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

WE ARE STILL OFFERING A LIMITED quantity of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty-Year Sinking Fund Bonds, (Principal and Interest payable in Gold,) at 90 and accrued interest. These Bonds are free of Government tax, Coupon or Registered, and are convertible, at the option of the holder, into Stock of the Company, at par. The present advanced condition and large earnings of the road warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these Bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 13, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	34	Leather, sides	7,[illegible]
Bees-wax, pkgs.	8	Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,222
Cotton, bales	1,049	Rosin, bbls.	4,157
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Pork, bbls.	80
Copper, cakes	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	614	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs.	175
Wheat, bushels	130,019	Butter, pkgs.	1,440
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, bxs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	7,200	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,918
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Pea-nuts, bags	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	164	Tobacco, hhds.	1,505
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	70	Whisky, bbls.	612
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Neptune*, for Liverpool—100 boxes Clothespins, 45 hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] hhds. Tallow, [illegible] Shooks, 27 bbls. Hoops, 1 cask Heads, 22,[illegible] bushels Wheat, 300 Oars, 100 tcs. Spruce, 175 cases Sewing-machines, 100 tons Fustic, 200 Handspikes, 21 logs Maple, 264 pkgs. Clocks, 1,[illegible] bbls. Linseed-cake.

By the steam-ship *Nevada*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bales Cotton, 2 cases Sewing-machines, [illegible] sacks Oil-cake, 7 hhds. Stearine, 50 hhds. Tallow, 38 cases Paint, 41 tcs. Beef, 55 bales Furs, 32 bales Waste Silk, 14,180 bushels Wheat, 2,[illegible] boxes Cheese.

By the steamer *China*, for Liverpool—224 pkgs. Tobacco, 15 bales Jalap, 100 bales Hemp, [illegible] bales Cotton, 100 boxes Cheese, 253 bbls. Furs, 41 cases Lard, 7,700 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Constantine*, for London—100 hhds. Tallow, [illegible] boxes Lamp-trimmings, [illegible] cases Sewing-machines, [illegible] bbls. Rosin, [illegible] cks. Sperm-oil, [illegible] bbls. Flour, 17 cases Books, 91 hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] bags Linseed-cake, 30 coils Packing, 12 racks Churns, [illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Avon*, for London—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 20 hhds. Tobacco, 3,710 bags Linseed-cake, 340 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Meteor*, for Bremen—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Pusola*, for Constantinople—15,863 cases Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $6 [illegible] for Pots, $[illegible] for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market for Rio, though not active, has been quoted strong, influenced in part by the more favorable tenor of the telegrams from Rio to June 23; sales, 1,000 bags, by the *Merrimac*, on private terms; of Santos, 520 bags by the *Saladin*, were sold on private terms; other kinds have been quiet. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@16½c.; Laguayra at 16½c.@16¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@[illegible], in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@[illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9c.@9½c., gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has shown more animation and firmness; sales, 2,470 bales for early delivery, including 405 bales to shippers, 1,419 bales to spinners, 86 bales to speculators and 600 bales in transit. Also, 1,300 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales basis Low Middling, for July, at 18⅞c.@18¼c.; 100 bales do., for August, at 18½c.; 300 bales do., for October, at 17¼c.; 100 bales do., for November, at 17⅛c.; 100 bales do., October to Dec. 25, at 17¼c.; 100 bales do., for December, 17¼c., ₽ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15½	16	16¼	16¼
Good Ordinary	17⅝	17⅞	18	18
Low Middling	19	19¼	19½	19½
Middling	20⅝	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
Good Middling	22	22¼	22⅞	22⅞

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,082
Receipts last week	10,686
Receipts the preceding week	7,640
Receipts since Sept. 1	711,348
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	4,016
Exports since Sept. 1	410,715
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been on a restricted scale since our last, and prices have been quoted lower, especially for Common Shipping Extras, for which the inquiry has been very limited. The exports call has been mainly for grades adapted to the West India, Central and South American trade, in which there has been a moderate business transacted, chiefly within a range of from $5 [illegible] ₽ bbl. Desirable lines of Shipping Extras were in some request for the English market, but not at prices satisfactory to the leading holders. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 15; inferior to very good Extra State, $5 40@$5 75; very good to very choice do. at $5 75@$6 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 [illegible] ₽ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 85@$5 15
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 [illegible]
Extra City shipping	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	6 [illegible]
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in less demand at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$7 for very poor to good Ordinary, and at $7@$8 75 for Good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour continues in good demand at $5 [illegible] for inferior to very choice, ₽ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet at $5 [illegible] for Yellow and White Western; $5 [illegible] for Jersey; $5 50 for Southern, $5 40 for Caloric, and $[illegible] for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls.

GRAIN—Sound Spring Wheat has been in good request, mainly for export, though partly on speculation, at firm and buoyant prices, the bulk of the dealings having been in No. 2 Spring at from $1 [illegible], chiefly $1 [illegible] ₽ bushel. Inferior grades of Spring have been in less urgent demand, especially for export at irregular figures. Amber Winter has been inquired for to a fair extent, mostly for shipment, opening rather weak at $1 44 for fair, afloat, and closing firm at $1 45 for prime, in store, ₽ bushel; some small lots of very choice Amber brought as much as $1 [illegible] ₽ bushel. White Wheat was quite dull at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 178,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 55 for poor ordinary to good; Red and Amber Western chiefly at $1 [illegible]; chiefly at $1 [illegible] for good Amber; $1 [illegible] for very choice do., in small lots; No. 1 Spring at $1 [illegible]; chiefly $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Spring at $1 [illegible] for poor to prime Milwaukee; $1 17@$1 24 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 [illegible], chiefly at $1 05 for inferior; Rejected Spring at 98c.@$1 03, chiefly at $1@$1 02; White Genesee at $1 [illegible]; Red and Amber State at $1 45@$1 48 ₽ bushel. At the close, the general market was tame, though quoted steady for sound parcels, which were not offered freely. Corn has been in better supply and quite limited demand, at lower and irregular prices, closing very heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels at 98c.@$1 04 for poor to very choice new mixed Western, closing at $1@$1 02 for sound, dry boat-loads; $1 [illegible] for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 [illegible] for White do., in car lots, and [illegible] for Unsound, ₽ bushel. Included in the sales of Corn were [illegible] bushels Chicago, at from [illegible], chiefly at [illegible] ₽ bushel. Rye has been very quiet on the basis of $1 [illegible] for Western, and [illegible] for Canada, in bond, ₽ bushel. Barley is inactive and heavy; Barley Malt has been lightly dealt in from [illegible] for Western, State and Canada, ₽ bushel. Oats have been in very limited request at reduced prices, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels at [illegible] for ordinary to very good mixed Western, in store and afloat; [illegible] for ordinary to prime White State and Ohio; and [illegible] for a small lot of Prince Edward's Island. The export clearances since our last include 3,[illegible] bbls. Flour and [illegible] bushels Wheat for London, 44,[illegible] bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

The Albany *Argus* says: "The following Boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours, prior to 12 P. M., July 12, 1870:"

Coal—Joseph Watkins; H. Holbrook, Buffalo; Jefferson, Buffalo; F. G. Reed, Buffalo; Alonzo Swan, Geneva; Fall Brook, No. 2, Geneva; [illegible], Geneva; Gladiola, Geneva.

Wheat—Whig, Buffalo; Thomas W. Furbeck, Buffalo; J. A. Bowman, Buffalo; W. S. Howard, Buffalo.

Pig-iron—R. W. Jervis, Buffalo.

Lumber—John H. Roberts, Buffalo; Admiral, Montezuma; C. J. Seely, Booneville; W. A. Failing, Oswego; Willis Underhill, Rome; O. C. Marsh, Buffalo; Syracuse H. No. 1, Oswego; L. G. Boardman, Booneville; F. W. Walrath, Lyons Falls; Hiram L. Foster, Olean; Colonel C. Walker, Lyons Falls; Elephant, Oswego; C. C. Warner, Oswego; Hackett River, Oswego; A. F. Ker, Lyons Falls.

Salt—Frank Alvord, Syracuse; Monroe, Syracuse; H. Gibson, Syracuse; Kaskaskia, Syracuse.

Stone—J. T. Spaulding, Buffalo; Albine, Buffalo; Lake Erie, Buffalo; Uncle Meeks, Buffalo.

Corn—H. F. Cady, Buffalo; J. R. Van Buskirk, Montezuma.

Mixed—H. B. Tillou, Penn Yan.

Ashes—Newburgh, Oswego; General R. F. Brown, Buffalo.

HAY—Has been in some demand at steady prices. We quote at [illegible] for shipping, and [illegible] for loose, each, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at [illegible], as extremes, for Short and Long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been firm, but not active, as from 10c.@25c., for crop of 1869, ₽ lb. We quote in detail, thus: New-York State, 10c.@15c.@20c.; Wisconsin, 8c.@15c.@20c.; Eastern, 8c.@15c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ₽ lb. The receipts have been 70 bales.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus* of this morning, "the demand during the closing days of last week was fair. The attendance of buyers was limited. Yesterday there was more done, and by representatives of two leading houses some large purchases were made. To-day the attendance of buyers is large. There is stock enough from which to select, save in coarse lumber, which continues in light supply with moderate receipts in prospect. The receipts by the Erie Canal, though in excess of those for the corresponding week last year, show a large falling off in comparison with the receipts of last week. Prices are steady and unchanged. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the first week of July were:

	Boards & Scantling. Feet.	Shingles. M.	Timber. Cubic ft.	Staves. Lbs.
1870	18,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]

Of the Boards and Scantling received, in 1870, 14,[illegible] feet were by the Erie and 1,[illegible] feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 8, were:

	Boards & Scantling. Feet.	Shingles. M.	Timber. Cubic ft.	Staves. Lbs.
1870	128,[illegible]	4,109	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
1869	125,[illegible]	10,616	33,[illegible]	4,[illegible]

Vessels are in fair supply and freights steady at current rates, with considerable Lumber shipping.

MOLASSES—Has been dull, but quoted steady; 25 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at 50c. ₽ gallon. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 25c.@40c.; New Crop English Islands, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@80c., ₽ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	25c.@30c.	25c.@32c.
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	30c.@40c.	28c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	40c.@75c.
English Islands	—@—	37c.@55c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quite sparingly sought after, and quoted heavy on the basis of $1 [illegible] for Strained, ₽ 280 lbs.; receipts, 4,157 bbls.; exports, [illegible] bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in more liberal supply and limited request on the basis of [illegible] ₽ gallon; receipts, 1,222 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at [illegible] ₽ gallon; Crude, $3 50; Rosin, $1 [illegible] ₽ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $[illegible]; Pitch, $2 [illegible] ₽ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, but without material change in price, having been quoted at 14½c.@14¾c., chiefly at 14⅝c., in bulk, with sales reported of 500 bbls., and 18⅞c.@19¼c. in shipping order, ₽ gallon. At Oil City, quoted at [illegible] ₽ bbl. At the Creek, there were [illegible] reported at the Lower Road at [illegible] ₽ bbl., but not any considerable transactions [illegible] have been reported here of 2,000 bbls. Standard White, for July, at 27⅛c. ₽ gallon. At Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. Standard White were reported sold, for July delivery, at 27c.@[illegible] ₽ gallon. The export clearances include 1,870 bbls. Refined for Bremen, [illegible] cases for Constantinople. Refined Oil, in cases, has been less active and quoted as from 31½c.@[illegible] ₽ gallon. Sales have been reported of 1,[illegible] cases, for early delivery, on private terms. Naphtha continues in light demand at [illegible] for shipping order, and 4½c.@4¾c. in bulk, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market has been quite dull since our last, though prices have not varied materially for the prompt delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for Western Mess; [illegible] for Prime Mess; [illegible] for Prime, and [illegible] for City Mess, ₽ bbl. New Mess has been in light demand for forward delivery at a shade lower prices, though closing with rather more confidence; [illegible] Cut-meats have been dull, but firm. Sales have been reported of [illegible] for pickled [illegible], the latter rate for choice, in light tierces; and [illegible] for bagged do., the latter rate for Dubled, ₽ lb. Bacon has been very quiet at about 14c. for Cumberland, 14¼c.@15c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ₽ lb.; sales, 70 [illegible]. Lard has been inactive and quoted a shade easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] tcs. and bbls., at 14½c.@[illegible] for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15½c.@15¾c. for City, and 16c.@16⅜c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₽ lb. Also, 500 tcs. prime Steam, seller July, at 15⅝c. ₽ lb. Beef has been in very limited request at former quotations; sales have been reported since our last of 90 bbls., in lots, at $[illegible] for Plain Mess; $[illegible] for Extra Mess, ₽ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive at $[illegible] for Prime Mess, and $[illegible] for India Mess, ₽ tierce. Beef Hams have been very quiet at from $[illegible] for Southern and Western, ₽ bbl. Butter has been lightly dealt in, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@[illegible], and Western, inferior to prime, at [illegible] ₽ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,440 pkgs. Cheese has been in better demand, chiefly for export, at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to prime Factory, new and old; the day's receipts were 10,923 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand and very firm; sales, 1,897 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at 9½c.@10¼c., and 500 boxes Havana at 10½c. ₽ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba Muscovado at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at 10⅛c.@10½c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 9⅝c.@11⅞c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request, ranging from 11⅝c.@12½c., as extremes, ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 80,000 lbs., at 9⅞c.@9¾c. for Inferior to Prime; 34,000 lbs. Stearine at 15⅛c.@[illegible]; 24,000 lbs. Grease at 8⅛c.@[illegible] ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in quite moderate demand, but quoted rather stronger in price; sales, 350 bbls. at $1 00½@$1 01½, chiefly at $1 01 for wood and iron-bound pkgs. ₽ gallon; receipts, 612 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported, to-day, at rather firmer rates, especially for Grain for British ports. For Liverpool, there were taken 270 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. ₽ lb., 20,000 bushels Wheat, at 5⅞d., with 6d. a bushel subsequently asked; 1,500 boxes Cheese, part at 45s.; 50 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 7½d. ₽ bbl.; 22,500 bushels Wheat, part at 7d. ₽ bushel; and 300 hhds. Tobacco, at 22s. 6d. ₽ hhd. For Glasgow, 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 7¼d. ₽ bushel. For Bristol, 65,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9d. ₽ bushel; and 3,000 boxes Cheese, at 50s. ₽ ton. For a Continental port, direct, a North German bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For a Baltic port, direct, a British bark, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₽ bbl. For Rio Grande, equal to 3,700 bbls. Flour on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 13, 1870.

Trade was small in Sheep and Lambs, and in Veals. There was none whatever in Hogs, and scarce any in horned Cattle. At Forty-fourth-street, since Saturday, good Sheep sold well, but common light stock was quite dull. Gross arrivals at Weehawken Market for week ending July 11, 1870, 1,[illegible] head of horned Cattle, 185 Cows, 1,[illegible] Veals, [illegible] Sheep, [illegible] Hogs in transit to New-York. Grain arrivals for yesterday and to-day at above yards: 1,240 Sheep, 550 Hogs, 18 Horses. Telegrams announce for to-morrow 33 cars of horned Cattle, 12 cars of Hogs, 5 cars of Sheep.

FORTY-FOURTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

MCGRAW & REID sold 4 Calves, weight 760 lbs., at [illegible] ₽ lb.; [illegible] Calves, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₽ lb.; [illegible] Lambs, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₽ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 7c. ₽ lb.; [illegible] Lambs, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₽ lb.; [illegible] to Lambs, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₽ lb. J. [illegible] sold 31 Calves, weight 3,010 lbs., at [illegible] ₽ lb.; [illegible] Calves, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₽ lb.; [illegible] Calves, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₽ lb.; 16 Sheep, weight 1,000 lbs., at [illegible] ₽ lb.; 17 Lambs, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₽ lb. HUME & KISSOCK sold [illegible] Lambs, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₽ lb.; 18 Sheep, weight 1,040 lbs., at [illegible] ₽ lb.; 72 Lambs, weight 3,420 lbs., at 10c. ₽ lb.; 1 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 7c. ₽ lb.; 2 Calves, weight 288 lbs., at 9½c. ₽ lb.; 1 Calf, weight 136 lbs., at 7¼c. ₽ lb.; 1 Calf, weight 228 lbs., at [illegible] ₽ lb.; 3 Sheep, weight 180 lbs., at 7c. ₽ lb.; 2 Sheep, weight 136 lbs., at [illegible] ₽ lb.; 22 Lambs, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₽ lb.; 9 Lambs, weight [illegible] lbs., at 9c. ₽ lb.; 20 Lambs, weight 2,328 lbs., at 10½c. ₽ lb. HUME & KISSOCK's weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold during week ending July 9, 1870, 3,031 Sheep and Lambs; prices received, $[illegible]. Also sold during same week, 114 Calves; price received, $1,171 [illegible].

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by ASSURE & LEACH for week ending July 11, 1870: 1,[illegible] head, average $4 [illegible] ₽ head. This stock was from the West, with a few Canada Lambs mixed in.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA GISELLE, and BROTHER BILL AND ME, and GRAND BALLET.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition ... $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition ... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum ... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum ... [illegible]
Two copies, one year ... [illegible]
Ten copies, one year ... [illegible]
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum ... [illegible]
Five copies, one year ... [illegible]
Ten copies, one year ... [illegible]
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year ... 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra ... [illegible]
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
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Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 51 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 50 East 125th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The early dispatches, yesterday, represent a better feeling as prevailing on the question agitating the Continent, but that at the same time the military preparations of France have not been abated in the slightest. The report that Prince LEOPOLD had withdrawn from the field as a candidate for the Spanish crown was confirmed in the French journals of yesterday. The Germans are represented as indignant and distrustful of France, and to regard the continual warlike preparations of France as proof that the quarrel is deeper on her side than the opposition to Prince LEOPOLD. The Prince is said to have withdrawn because as a German soldier he would not do anything to cause a war in Germany and Spain. The Bourse advanced during the day to 70 francs, and 80 centimes for rentes, but a feeling of distrust prevailed last night and a decline followed. Madrid dispatches say military preparations have begun there. An interview took place there, yesterday, between the representatives of France, England and the United States and Minister SAGASTA. The result has not been made known. The Vienna journals denounce Prussian "arrogance," and ask the friendly offices of Great Britain to preserve peace.... The Paris papers confirm the statement that news of a massacre in Pekin had reached there. Steps are to be taken to trace and punish the perpetrator of the hoax.... Another conflagration is said to have occurred in Constantinople on the 12th inst. It swept away 1,200 houses, chiefly of the poorer class of the population.... The steamship *Sidonian* reports at Glasgow, yesterday, having passed the yacht *Cambria* in latitude 54° 30', longitude 26° 38'. The *Dauntless* was not in sight.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Choctaw claims were again brought forward, in the form of a bill to settle them, which was referred to the Indian Committee. The annual Post Route bill was passed. The Conference Committee on the Tax and Tariff bill made a report, which was adopted. Mr. SHERMAN, in explaining it, said that the more important of the Senate amendments had been agreed to by the House, and that the classification of sugar was in substance the Senate classification. According to this report, all Assistant Assessors now engaged in assessing taxes which are stricken out of the bill, are to be immediately discharged, and the Supervisors' districts are to be consolidated. The Conference Committee on the Funding bill also made a report, which was adopted. [The bill is printed in full in another part of today's paper.] The Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported back, with amendments. A resolution was offered by Mr. SUMNER for an inquiry into the treatment of J. W. SMITH, the colored cadet at West Point, to which objection was made by Mr. BAYARD. A bill was introduced to give bounties to soldiers, honorably discharged, who enlisted between May 4 and July 22, 1861, and to the widow, children, father and mother of soldiers killed or dead in the service, enlisted for less than one year. The credentials of MORGAN C. HAMILTON, of Texas, were presented. The bill to grant Mrs. LINCOLN a pension was considered, and an amendment to give her $15,000 in lieu of a pension, was rejected. The Senate then went into Executive Session, which continued until 8 P. M., when the doors were reopened and the Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up. Various amendments were made to the bill. The bill absorbed the greater part of the session. During the evening a bill was passed exempting pork-packers, lard-renderers and smokers of hams from internal tax as manufacturers. At a late hour the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. BUTLER's resolution ordering an investigation of the complaint made as to ill-treatment of the colored cadet at West Point, was adopted. The Senate amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee was appointed; one was also appointed on the Army bill. A resolution was reported from the Commerce Committee for a sub-committee to investigate during the recess the tariffs and exclusive rights of ocean telegraph lines. A report from the Conference Committee on the Tax and Tariff bill was received; and after debate it was agreed to, by yeas 143, and nays 48. The report of the Conference Committee on the Funding bill was also received and agreed to. A joint resolution, suspending the use of whisky-meters at distilleries until the further action of Congress, was reported and adopted. Mr. FARNSWORTH attempted to procure the passage of a General Amnesty bill, but the House refused to suspend the rules for that purpose. Majority and minority reports were received from the Committee who have been investigating the charges against Gen. HOWARD. The former acquits him "of the groundless and causeless charges against him," and declares that he is deserving of the gratitude of the people for having successfully organized and faithfully administered the Freedmen's Bureau; the latter recommends the trial of Gen. HOWARD by Court-martial. Both reports were ordered printed. The House adjourned at 4½ o'clock.

GENERAL.

Private advices received here, yesterday, to June 18, state that the Darien treaty had passed the Colombian House of Representatives and would go back to the Senate. The amendments, it is believed, will not prove acceptable to our Government.

An Ottawa, Ontario, dispatch gives currency to a report that the Governor-General of Canada will soon issue a proclamation admitting Manitoba into the Dominion, with an amnesty clause. Fort Garry advices represent that RIEL is virtually a prisoner among his own people, who have sent deputations to offer the expedition the assistance of the inhabitants along the route.

A collision between the down mail and up accommodation trains occurred yesterday on the Northern Railroad at Pillsbury switch, near Canaan, N. H. CHARLES CLARK, of Concord, one of the engineers, was killed, and F. GRANT, the other engineer, L. BADGER, a brakeman, and E. YORK, a fireman, were badly injured. No severe injuries to passengers have been reported.

The Republican General Committee of the city and county of Albany have adopted a resolution, respectfully asking for the removal of the present Postmaster of Albany, and that the request be forwarded to the President and the United States Senators from this State.

At the Regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club off Marblehead, Mass., on Tuesday, the *Sadie* of Boston was the winning boat; the *Coronet* being the second. The course was fifty miles. The time of the *Sadie* was four hours and twenty-five minutes, and of the *Coronet* four hours and thirty-one minutes and twenty-five seconds.

Col. FREDERICK H. WADDELL, of New-Hanover, N. C., has been nominated as Conservative candidate for Congress in the Third District, now represented by O. H. DOCKERY.

The trial of Gen. STARR, the Fenian leader at Trout River, continued yesterday at Canandaigua. The testimony for the prosecution closed, the defense made their argument, and the Judge charged the jury how to deliberate. The Court then proceeded with the trial of THOMPSON, another of the raiders.

Another fight occurred, yesterday, among Philadelphia firemen returning from a fire, in which two members of one company were badly cut.

The Republican State Central Committee declare that Mr. GAKE's Anti-Chinese Importation bill expresses the views of the party in California. They also require the California delegation to oppose the income tax.

Two Chinamen have been arrested in San Francisco for making excellent counterfeits of the notes of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

About 8 o'clock Tuesday night, ten cars of a stock train on the Delaware division, Erie Railway, ran off the track at Shohola, doing considerable damage and detaining trains for several hours. No one was hurt.

The little girl, named NICHOLSON, who was so severely burned by a kerosene explosion at Port Jervis, Tuesday afternoon, died the same evening in great agony. When her clothes were on fire, a boy threw a pail of water on her, which caused her death sooner than it otherwise would have occurred.

A Bishop of the National Church of Russia has been commissioned to establish a See in San Francisco, under the title of "John, Most Holy Bishop of America and the Aleutian Islands."

The Mexican Claims Commission in Washington, yesterday, rendered several decisions, and adjourned till Sept. 1, next.

The Navy Department has issued an order relating to the death of Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN. It directs that a proper military escort be furnished by the Marine Corps on Friday, the 15th inst., on the occasion of his funeral, and the firing of thirteen minute guns, and other marks of respect be paid to the memory of the distinguished officer.

The funeral of FLORENCE SCANNELL took place from his residence in East Twenty-seventh-street, yesterday morning, and was attended by a large concourse of people, including the Board of Aldermen, the Jackson Club, and many politicians and City officials. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated at St. Stephen's Catholic Church, after which the remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery for burial.

The new Collector, Mr. MURPHY, did not make his appearance at the Custom-house yesterday, and it is supposed that he is still at Long Branch.

Yesterday the Board of Assistant Aldermen concurred in the resolution to place a patent reflector and burner on each of the public lamps (about 17,000,) at a cost of $16 each lamp.

Two more deaths were reported, yesterday, as the result of the Elm Park riots, on Tuesday. Several of the wounded at Bellevue Hospital are reported to be in a dangerous condition. The Coroner's investigation will be held on Tuesday next.

Ireland's Feuds in America.

"The old feud renewed" is the reporter's phrase, employed to describe the conflict between Orangemen and Irish Catholics on Tuesday. It is a phrase that misstates the case. The feud between the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics of Ireland has never ceased. It dates further back than the battle of the Boyne, and has been cultivated as sedulously upon this continent as in Ireland itself.

About the unhappy occurrences at Elm Park and its vicinity, there cannot be two opinions. The Orangemen, with their friends and families, had a right to anticipate a peaceable enjoyment of their picnic. Their gathering violated no law. Their proceedings, however we estimate their prudence or good taste, were of a character which entitled them to protection. The mob by whom they were assailed were altogether in the wrong. A certain amount of lawless organization there must have been, or the muster of Catholic laborers from streets and works on the route of the procession would have been impracticable. They were the aggressors. They invaded the grounds of which the Orangemen had rightful possession, and began the series of savage, bloody contests which only the prompt and energetic interposition of the Police kept within bounds. The fact that they finally suffered most will not divert the current of popular sympathy in their favor. Amidst a multitude of irreconcilable details, enough has been ascertained with certainty to fasten upon the Catholic crowd the guilt of having sought an occasion for riot, and of having initiated the murderous strife.

In judging of the moral responsibility of the affair, it seems to us that blame attaches to both sides. The actual criminality is all on the side of the Irish Catholic mob. But, on the other hand, an Orange procession on the Twelfth of July, with badges and ribbons which recall to the Irish Catholic mind bitter memories of his native land, and with music which a natural association of ideas renders offensive, and therefore irritating to a class numerous in every large city,—this is not a thing which challenges our admiration. Bad as it is in Ireland, or in Liverpool, or in the backwoods of Canada, there it is at least intelligible. Here it is as much out of place as would be the procession of the Host, or the cavalcade of Lady Godiva.

Orangeism, we cannot forget, is in its nature political rather than religious. It typifies English supremacy in Ireland, and the accession of the reigning dynasty in England, quite as much as any principle of Protestantism. "British connection" is not less an Orange maxim than "Down with the Pope." In Ireland it is on the Orange organization that English authority may most confidently rely. In Canada it is the Orange organization which supplies the soul to political movements having for their purpose the perpetuation of the colonial relation. Everywhere it is, in the British sense, a "loyal" as well as a Protestant organization. WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, is the foremost and brightest name in its calendar.

What is the mission of such an institution in the United States? What do we want with a secret order which has no significance anywhere, except as a champion of British connection? As a society to protect the Protestant religion it might be useful. In that case it should be avowedly a Protestant association. But in this instance the day selected for the display, the colors worn, the tunes played, the speeches delivered, all indicate a strictly Orange demonstration—one which we might look for in Londonderry or Belfast, but which is wholly out of place in an American city. Let Ireland and Canada keep this curse of Orangeism to themselves.

Irritating as it is, however, the Irish Catholics should be so educated and restrained by their spiritual teachers and guides as to respect the law, and concede even to Orangemen privileges which they never hesitate to take for themselves. As interpreted in this country, St. Patrick's Day is as obnoxious to Orangemen as the Twelfth of July is to Irish Catholics. Each is so managed as to be a cause of offense to the opposite section of the Irish population. By these and other methods, Irishmen in America keep alive remembrances which should have no abiding-place here; with their baggage they bring the feuds of the old land; by contrivances which have no legitimate purpose, and therefore no just excuse, they foster antipathies and prejudices of which, as applied to Ireland, history affords ample explanation, but which those who would preserve a free and peaceful Republic cannot condemn too strongly, or resist too steadfastly.

We take this City to be New-York, not Limerick or Londonderry, and we propose to cherish social relations and a political system which make it necessary to keep both ST. PATRICK and WILLIAM III. in their proper positions. We have no quarrel with those who reverence either. But as American citizens, it is the duty of such persons to repress animosities born in Ireland, to respect the perfect freedom of religious conviction which our institutions guarantee to every man, and to cultivate the obedience to law which lies at the foundation of American order. These may be truisms, but the Elm Park riot affords painful proof of the manner in which they are systematically disregarded by a not inconsiderable class of our population.

Prussia and South Germany.

In the midst of the mass of contradictory telegrams on the situation in Europe, it is tolerably clear that if there is to be war, the *casus belli* will not be the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD. Should it be revived, it will be but a step in hostilities already declared upon other grounds, and not itself the basis of conflict. There is no good reason to doubt the assurance of the Ministerial *Constitutionnel* so far as it relates to the formal withdrawal of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN. Read by the light of continued warlike preparations, both in France and Prussia, there are many reasons for being skeptical as to its further opinion regarding the "pacific solution" of existing difficulties. Only twelve days ago, we find the same journal writing as follows: "Our country has no intention of commencing a reaction against the changes accomplished in Germany in 1866; but it ought to constitute itself the vigilant guardian of the treaty of Prague." At the same time a discussion was in process within the Legislative Chamber, in the course of which the "misfortune" of Sadowa was pretty frequently alluded to, and the assumed designs of Prussia upon South Germany made the pretext for maintaining the annual military contingent undiminished. Guided by such indications of the spirit existing in France, it is not difficult to understand the attitude of Prussia, fairly aroused as she now seems to be, to the overbearing pretensions of her military rival.

Whatever opinions may be entertained as to the right of France to maintain such a line of European policy as she has lately indicated, it is beyond a doubt that any interference she may volunteer between the two sections of Germany will be almost equally resented by both. The South German States may be briefly described as two kingdoms, two grand duchies, and two petty princedoms, united in a loose sort of Confederation, of which Bavaria is the head. They contain about nine millions of the existing thirty-eight millions of German population. After the seven days' war of 1866, Austria left each of them to make its own terms with the conqueror, and out of these grew the treaties concluded at Nikolsburg, but only made public eight months afterward, by which, in consideration of a guarantee of territorial independence, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden agreed to place their armies in time of war under the leadership of the King of Prussia. Speaking in June, 1867, the Prince of HOHENLOHE, Prime Minister of the first of these States, remarked, in explanation of this agreement, "When I say that Bavaria would, in the event of war, place her army under the command of the King of Prussia, I suppose the case of a war in which the integrity of Germany, in its actual limits, would be menaced from any side whatever." Or, as a French writer, quoting the passage, remarks: "Let France extend her arms to grasp the Rhine, and Germany would rise as one man." It is perfectly true that in the South German States, with the single exception of Baden, there exists but a very sectional attachment to Prussia. Even the Suabian enthusiasts for national unity have begun to suspect that "one great Germany is a dream, and that the only possible change is to one great Prussia." But, if compelled to throw in their lot with either France or Prussia, there cannot be a moment's doubt that they would select the latter, and that a declaration of war by France would only hasten the completion of a union which the bond of a Customs Parliament and a military alliance has already half consummated.

The Redeeming Work of the Session.

The Tax and Tariff bill is out of jeopardy at last. The Conference Committee, which has been some days engaged in the consideration of details, yesterday adjusted its differences, and its report was adopted by both Houses. Mr. SHERMAN fixes the amount of tax reduction effected by the bill at seventy-six millions.

The enactment of this measure is the redeeming work of the session. It is not perfect, either in its principle or its range. It prolongs taxes which should have been repealed, and in its tariff clauses it violates the principles which should govern all revenue reform. For these reasons, it cannot be accepted as evidence of the familiarity of our legislators with economic science, or of uniform regard for the wishes of the people in preference to the sinister interest of monopolists. A little more boldness on the part of Mr. SCHENCK and Mr. SHERMAN would have given us a reduction of a hundred millions, instead of seventy-six, without embarrassing the Government or imperiling the public credit. With all these defects, however, the bill is a boon for which the whole community will be grateful. It lightens perceptibly the load under which enterprise and industry have staggered. It arrests the Treasury policy which has sacrificed everything to a Quixotic desire to diminish an unmatured debt. It commits the Republican Party to a policy of fiscal amendments which, thoroughly effected, will infuse fresh blood into the trade of the country, and increase its prosperity.

Had Congress closed the session without affording the relief which this bill provides, the Republican Party would have been required to wage an up-hill fight in the Fall campaign. The odium arising from continued indifference to an urgent and universal demand would have entailed defeat in many districts. The reduction of taxes is, then, a successful stroke of strategy as well as a wise measure of relief. It opens a new page of the Republican record, and will be a source of marked benefit in the canvass. It will be hailed by tax-payers everywhere as evidence that their wants have not been overlooked, and as a pledge of further retrenchment and reform.

Our Chinese Immigrants.

Although the vexed question of Chinese immigration is at present attracting much attention, there appears to be a marked tendency on the part of both writers and speakers to ignore its consideration from that point of view which must, after all, be the one which can alone affect our official action in the matter. The Government of the United States has solemnly recognized China as a Treaty Power, firstly by the Treaty of the 18th June, 1858, and more recently by the "Additional Articles," signed by Mr. BURLINGAME on behalf of the Chinese Emperor, in July, 1868, and promulgated by the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin in November last. While, therefore, the pressure of public opinion may effect the modification or abrogation of agreements which tend to the injury of American interests, we are bound, so long as they remain in force, to act up to their provisions. Much useless declamation has been expended in the attempt to prove that Chinese immigration should be resisted on the score of certain depraved characteristics of the coolie. But these do not in the least affect his political status, guaranteed as it is, under certain conditions, by treaty agreement. As regards the allegations put forth, it would rather seem that the balance of proof lies in favor of the much-abused immigrant. He is reported by those who have had the opportunity of observing his class in China, to be sober, hard-working, and fully up to the average of laboring populations in other countries as regards morality and freedom from the commission of violent crimes; while he has proved, in this country, a docile and peaceable resident. The primary question at issue, apart from that of wages, is, therefore, how far the laws of the United States, as affected by our agreements with the Chinese Government, compel us to receive the Chinaman among us as a resident or citizen. Upon this point a few remarks may tend to clear up a wide-spread misunderstanding.

The fifth article of the Burlingame convention explicitly recognises the right of both Chinese and Americans to change their homes and allegiance, and also the "mutual advantage of the free migration of their subjects and citizens from the one country to the other." The contracting parties reprobate "any other than an entirely voluntary emigration," and make it a penal offense for an American citizen "to take Chinese subjects to the United States or to any other foreign country without their free and voluntary consent." No provision whatever is made regarding contracts or engagements. Our law does not recognize any contract made in China, and that probably was held to be sufficient. But, on the other hand, there is nothing to prohibit such contracts being signed; and all residents in China are aware that, owing to the peculiar social organizations of the people, the emigrant coolie will hold himself bound by these agreements.

To engage "contract coolies" is, therefore, neither absolutely nor constructively illegal, and provided they leave China with their own "free and voluntary consent," we are bound, by the article quoted, to admit them as residents in the United States. The succeeding article of the convention, however, contains a clause which, if enforced, may be used to either forbid Chinese immigration altogether, or to deny them the rights of citizenship. It is therein provided that "citizens of the United States in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation." Now it is notorious in China that while Americans and British subjects are stringently prohibited from residing in the interior, a large number of Russian traders reside, not merely at Kalgon, on the great highway between China and Russia, but at inland cities in the vicinity of the Upper Yangtse River. The well-known fear entertained by China of Russian aggression is, of course, the reason which insures them this privilege, though the British Minister recently endeavored to show that Americans or British subjects were as much at liberty to reside there as were the Russians. But what are the facts? Passports granting permission of residence have invariably been refused by both our own and the British representatives, notably on the ground that the Chinese authorities would refuse to *visé* them. It cannot, therefore, be held that China performs her part of the reciprocal agreement, and the United States Government is, consequently, at liberty to exercise a similar discretion in withholding from Chinese immigrants a certain portion of the rights or immunities granted to other aliens.

This being the case, it becomes a grave question as to how far this power, conferred upon us by Chinese bad faith, should be exercised. To oppose free immigration would be as futile as ungenerous. But there are some points which demand consideration. The two great issues raised by Chinese immigration are: the danger of the immigrants acquiring political influence which they are incompetent to wield with discretion, and their effect upon the labor market. It is much easier to deal with the former than the latter question. But it must be remembered that similar questions have already arisen, and have settled themselves according to the inevitable laws which regulate demand and supply. When Irish immigration became a grand fact, much grumbling arose on the part of native-born artisans and laborers, who saw in the influx a certain reduction of their wages. In like manner the Irish workmen opposed the tide of German immigration—less vigorously, it is true, than they now oppose the Chinese, because the new-comers were able to take care of themselves, but none the less cordially—and yet there is room for more. The alarm with regard to an overwhelming influx of Chinese is wholly unnecessary, and we very much doubt whether native American working men are taking any part in the present outcry.

Steam-Cars on the Water-Front.

Some of the plans for the improvement of our water-front provide for the construction of double tracks over the landward end of the piers, on which passenger-trains, drawn by steam, may be run as often as the necessities of the travelling public require. The idea is a good one, and in many respects the most feasible of any of the suggestions yet put forth for the relief of local travel. With fast trains running on both sides of the island, from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil, the problem of swift transportation from business centers to suburban homes, which has so long vexed us, would be successfully solved. Nor need there be any fear that such a railway system would in any way conflict with the commercial and shipping interests, for whose benefit, of course, the piers are primarily designed. If any such interference were probable, it could be at once obviated by the simple expedient of building the road-bed of the proposed railway on a lower level than that of the piers along the water's edge, only so far above high-tide mark as necessary to insure stability to the track. In this way, so far from being an obstruction to wharfingers and shipping men, such a railway would be a very great benefit, by the facilities it would offer for immediate and easy transportation of freight without breaking bulk.

To the public at large, of course, its main advantage would lie in the release it would offer from the dirt and misery of over-crowded, sweltering, slow, and generally intolerable horse-cars. In spite of the censure heaped on the companies, they are not altogether to blame. These street-car corporations have certainly sins enough to answer for; they are for the most part as grasping, intolerant, and selfish as need be. But now, when under the stimulus of Mr. READE's last novel, we are all putting ourselves in each other's places, it is only just to look at this matter of over-crowding from the standpoint of the companies. They say that the difficulty is beyond their control, and regulated by sheer necessity; that running all the cars they can find room for on their tracks, it would still be impossible to accommodate one-half, or, on some roads, one-quarter of the traveling public, if they were to be restricted to the number of passengers that could be seated. On the Third-avenue road, for example, 160 cars are in use, running, at certain times during the day, at half-minute intervals. With more cars, it is asserted, there would not be room for them to run. And yet, on this very road, the over-crowding is greater and more notorious than on any other in the City. The sincerity of this company's excuses would be more manifest if it were not found every year in the lobby at Albany, persistently fighting every attempt of the Second-avenue Railway Company to transfer its down-town terminus from Peck-slip to the City Hall. This measure would greatly relieve the pressure on the Third-avenue cars, but it would correspondingly lessen the dividends of the Third-avenue Company.

Nevertheless, whatever may be the private motives of interested parties, the fact is clear that our wants have long ago outgrown our present horse-car system. In such a plan of river-side railways as we speak of, we see our only practicable way to relief. Even this is only a distant hope; it must be many years before a chain of piers can be constructed along our extended water-front worthy of our pretensions and adapted to our needs. But, after all, the time would be no longer than that required for the construction of an under-ground road, while the expense for the railway proper would be infinitely less. Besides, the building of the railway need not wait for the completion of the piers. The road could be built, the tracks laid, the cars running long before this. And, with two such car lines fairly in operation, one on each side of the island, our deficiencies in the matter of local transportation would be fully supplied. If not, the establishment of a line of light steamers, touching at every second pier, say, and running at half hourly intervals from the Battery to Harlem, would assuredly complete the remedy. In fact, no good reason can be assigned except lack of enterprise, why some such device as this has not been put in operation before.

Dogs and the Dog-Days.

The horrible disease that HOMER speaks of in dogs, and ARISTOTLE discredits in men, is more talked of at this season than any other. Whether more or less prevalent in hot weather, it is certain that, as the thermometer rises, it is more widely discussed; and although much of the talk consists in refutations of the "popular prejudice" that connects the frequent occurrence of hydrophobia with the dog-days, there is room for a suspicion that the opponents of that theory do not really believe in their own assertion, but are whistling, as boys do in grave-yards, to keep up their courage. The truth is that, let the statistics be what they may, the public have a greater dread of mad dogs in July and August than in any other months. It is also the fact that the greatest number of unequivocal cases of the disease declare themselves at those times of the year—that is during October and November—which lead to the inference that it was incurred at Midsummer. Common belief often turns out to be right, while scientific arguments are not always infallible; and it is quite probable that this is the case in regard to the season for hydrophobia.

At the quarterly meeting of the Medical Board of the Eastern Dispensary, Dr. GARRISH read a lecture, which, besides sustaining the popular view on this point, contained some important facts and advice. Dr. GARRISH declared that gross errors prevail concerning the signs of madness in the dog, and also concerning remedies for the bite when madness actually exists. He says the rabid dog never has fits, and that epilepsy is a clear proof of the absence of rabies. A mad dog, he also affirms, does *not* shun the water. "It will stand and lap the water, with no spasm attending the effort to swallow, but swallowing little on account of the invariable paralysis of the muscles about the jaws and throat." "By this sign," Dr. GARRISH adds, "the mad dog may invariably be detected." He strongly disapproves the use of stimulants for the supposed effect of neutralizing the poison of either dogs or reptiles, and recommends instead, excision, escharotics, and the vapor bath. Some interesting statements were made by other physicians present at this lecture. Several among them stated that they had never been called upon to treat a case of hydrophobia; and the apothecary of the dispensary said that while he had frequent applications for relief on account of dog-bites, he had known of no instance of hydrophobia resulting from them. The general experience seemed to corroborate authentic records which show the proportion of cases of hydrophobia to be small as compared with population, although it was admitted that certain districts at given times have been peculiarly subject to it. The number of bites a rabid dog has to inflict for one fatal result has some analogy to the number of bullets required to kill one individual in battle. Only one in from twenty-one to twenty-five persons bitten by such animals, has been found to suffer from hydrophobia.

It is, nevertheless, proper to be cautious, not only at this, but at all seasons. Children should be prevented from playing too much with dogs, and it is wise, even with the trustiest canine favorites, to shut them up in a cool, shady place during the heat of the day. It is a merciful act to keep dogs out of the sun in hot weather, and with a good supply of fresh water there is very little danger of their contracting the most horrible of all the maladies to which they are liable.

It is not yet war—but we can scarcely say it is peace. Amid all the talk of "good offices" and "pacific settlements," Europe resounds with the tramp of armies. Every day the sparks seem to fly nearer to the magazine. Prussia is ready for the fight, and France seems to have made up its mind that the hour for striking the blow has come. The affair of Prince LEOPOLD was only a link in a chain of circumstances which has rendered the arbitrament of the sword almost the only alternative left open to either of the great Powers now preparing to spring at each other's throats. It is possible, of course, that the cloud may pass away. But, in the meantime, we have before us the ominous fact that France and Prussia are standing before each other fully equipped for battle. If any man says there is no danger in that state of affairs, he must have greater confidence in the "chapter of accidents" that we profess to entertain.

It would be a great disgrace to Congress if it adjourned without taking the necessary steps for the readmission of Georgia, and yet that seems likely to be the barren issue of all its discussions on the question. There is not a single good reason to be adduced against the restoration of Georgia, but the obstinacy of one or two Senators threatens to place Congress in a false position before the country. Our Washington correspondent tells us that the President is advised that he may order an election in Georgia next Fall, but this would not compensate for the failure of Congress to do its duty. Is it impossible, at this eleventh hour, to prevail upon the Senate to act in a rational manner on this question?

The Apportionment bill has provoked the bitter hostility of the Western members of the House, for reasons which we have already carefully explained to our readers. The measure would evidently be productive of much harm in its present shape, and no one ought to be sorry to learn that it is likely to die a natural death. There is no time to permit of any active movement in its favor. Indeed, the work of Congress, for good or ill, is nearly done. It would be a great mistake to prolong the session even for twenty-four hours.

Our readers will be glad to learn that Mr. DORMAN B. EATON is deriving much benefit from his visit to Europe. The blow which was dealt to him by some cowardly assassin—still, unfortunately, undiscovered—seriously affected his entire nervous system, but under the influence of change of scene and perfect rest, he is gradually recovering his strength. He intends to visit St. Petersburg this fall, and hopes to resume the practice of his profession next Spring. A valuable year has thus been almost cut out of a most useful life, but it is some satisfaction to learn that there is a good prospect of Mr. EATON's eventual restoration to health.

The Funding bill, as arranged by the Conference Committee, and adopted yesterday by both Houses, will test Mr. BOUTWELL's ability to float bonds bearing a lower rate of interest than is now paid by the Government. It provides for a thousand millions of four per cents, $300,000,000 of four and a half per cents, and $200,000,000 of five per cents, and limits the expense of their negotiation to one-half of one per cent. The foreign agency clause has been abandoned, and the gold-banking clause, which would have defeated one purpose of the Currency bill, has also been dropped. These omissions are improvements. The gold-deposit section of the House bill has been retained in a modified shape, and is now the only objectionable feature of the scheme.

A number of ladies, whose names will be familiar to the public, have interested themselves in preparing a petition to Congress for the purpose of protesting against an extension of the suffrage to women. They state their opinions in a very concise, but very forcible manner, and it will, perhaps, be admitted that they have as much right to be heard as the ladies who advocate the other side of the question. The petitioners declare that they already find, as women, "a full measure of duties, cares, and responsibilities devolving" upon them, and therefore are unwilling to undertake political burdens. They also urge that no "general law, affecting the condition of all women, should be framed to meet exceptional discontent"—a very weighty argument. The other reasons given by these ladies for their petition commend themselves to common sense, and may even make an impression on those who are inclined to believe that the exercise of the franchise is a certain remedy for all the evils incidental to life.

We are glad to see that the bill elevating the Internal Revenue Bureau into a department, and creating a Cabinet position for the Commissioner, with duties and powers that would trespass largely upon the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury, is not likely to become law. We say this with no unkind feeling toward Mr. DELANO, and no lack of appreciation of the industry and ability he has displayed. Circumstances, however, are unfavorable to a change which would entail an expense not warranted by the requirements of the revenue service. A reduction of the internal revenue staff should follow the large reduction of taxes. The Tax bill authorizes the President to promote retrenchment in this respect, and his action will be awaited with some anxiety.

The "chewers and spitters" do not, we fear, read Mr. BEECHER's "Lecture-room Talks"—if they did, they would find a few broad hints addressed to themselves in this week's portion, as published in the *Christian Union*. The chewer of tobacco, says Mr. BEECHER, "smells scarcely less strong than a polecat, and spits wherever he goes, and dirties the dress of every woman that comes near him." "When I go into the cars or boats," Mr. BEECHER continues, "where they are, and see what puddles they leave, I feel as though, if I had the liberty of doing by them as we do by poodles, I would take them by the neck and rub their noses in their own filth." It is much to be regretted that Mr. BEECHER cannot have his own way for once.

While the noble sport of yachting has found many votaries in this country, few, if any, of our adventurous spirits have taken kindly to the canoe. Yet there are many temptations, for those who like to spend a Summer's holiday a little out of the beaten track, to go on solitary expeditions in search of health and pleasure. The owner of the famous *Rob Roy* has set the example, and in the very amusing narrative of his journeyings in the East, just published by the Messrs. HARPERS, he gives full directions for the necessary equipment of a boat capable of making long voyages in perfect safety. Why not form a canoe club in this City? If Commodore STEBBINS, who has done so much for our yacht club, would only take the enterprise in hand, he would very soon find a goodly muster of young men rallying to his flag. We should then be able to give even the owner of the *Rob Roy* a hint how to build canoes.

The *Sun* makes a judicious and seasonable suggestion in favor of the establishment of a "Home for worn-out Workwomen." Our contemporary alludes to the fact that as our existing benevolent institutions are organized, there are neither houses of mercy nor refuge for women who are worn out with honest toil. Desirable as it is to supply such a want, it must not be forgotten that public opinion has a duty to perform with reference to employers who render it imperative that a woman should work fourteen hours a day in order to earn a livelihood. Supply and demand have nothing to do with a question like this—common humanity calls for the removal of so gross an abuse. If we cannot have another TOM HOOD to perform for the white slaves of New-York what the first did for the seamstresses of London, we can at least call upon society to interfere for the protection of those who are too weak to protect themselves.

Considering the anxiety felt in the City from time to time on the subject of the Croton supply, it may be worth while to consider whether the inexhaustible Hudson might not be called on to furnish water for every civic purpose, except drinking, washing, and cookery. This is a question which will occur to the public mind more and more with the growth of population. With North River water at discretion, drawn up by machinery and distributed from a tank, there need be no more warnings and expostulations on the subject of Croton in dry weather. Water could then be used without stint, either to flush the sewers or clean the thoroughfares, or furnish a hundred ornamental street-basins, with their foaming and sparkling fountains for the general refreshment. Our noble river is not yet put to half its proper uses; and the day will probably come when water from it will be filtered for all purposes. It would come all the sooner if, instead of making "sinks" of the bright rivers, we returned the refuse of cities and towns to the fields, to increase our crops and harvests.

The Darien Canal Treaty—Progress of the Colombian Congress.

Private advices from Bogota, dated June 18, one day later than those brought by the regular mail, state that the Darien Canal treaty had passed the House and would be returned to the Senate for concurrence. It was generally believed that in its present amended condition it would be unacceptable to the United States Government.

COMMENCEMENT AT AMHERST.

Opening of the Work—The Boat Racing—Prize Declamation—The Poem Read—Names of the Honor Fellows—Class Day.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AMHERST, Wednesday Night, July 13, 1870.

Commencement week began with the baccalaureate sermon by President STEARNS, delivered in College Hall at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The sermon was of a character totally different from that of last year, which gave much practical advice to the students. The text was taken from Proverbs, twenty-fourth chapter, fifth verse, and the drift of the discourse was to show that education tends to the advance of religion. Sunday evening an address was delivered before the Hitchcock Society of Inquiry by Prof. G. N. WEBBER, of Middlebury College. The subject matter was not essentially different from that of President STEARNS' in the afternoon. One statement of the Professor ought to be modified, as it was far from the truth. He could not have chosen a less appropriate epithet to apply to HUMBOLDT than "Gedious." Those who were intimate with that great man during his latter days positively affirm that he did have a strong belief in the existence of a God, and the fact that he was not noted as a Christian is to be explained by his great devotion to his chosen and much-loved science. No man of HUMBOLDT'S character and attainments could fail, as he did not, to see something more than mere chance in the natural objects which were his life study.

THE BOAT-RACE.

Monday forenoon the great attraction was the boat-race on the Connecticut River, four miles from the College. Item first on the programme was a race between a single scull, rowed by J. A. BARNES, of Springfield, and a boat rowed by a motley crew of students. The race was not timed at all, BARNES coming in a long way ahead, besides stopping to wait for his competitors on the course. The length of the course is three miles, and is a first-class one for boat-racing. Item number two was a tub-race, for which there were eight entries. The prize was a tin medal, the successful competitor swimming in and towing his tub after him. The real race of the forenoon lay between the University and Freshmen crews. The stroke oarsman of the University crew was J. A. BARNES, of Springfield; of the Freshmen crew, L. J. WARNER, of Northampton. The Freshmen took the lead from the start, and came in about three-quarters of a mile ahead of the University crew. The judges were F. D. LEWIS, a graduate of the class of 1869, and H. A. DAVENPORT, a member of the class of 1870. The race over, the crowd dispersed. The Freshmen crew row at Worcester, on Lake Quinsigamond, on the 2d, against the Freshmen crews of Yale, Harvard and Brown. The time yesterday was nineteen minutes and fifty-two seconds, and if they improve as fast the next ten days as in the last ten, somebody will have some smart rowing to do to whip them.

PRIZE SPEAKING.

Speaking for the Hyde Prize commenced at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. This prize is something new, having been established during the last year. The amount is $100, and is offered for the best speaking and writing in the Senior Class. It is awarded by HENRY D. HYDE, of Boston, a graduate of the College in the class of '51. The programme was as follows:

Music—Prayer—Music.

Mormonism"—S. I. GRAVES, Groton; "Character of MIRABEAU"—T. MORGAN, Lunenburg; "The Independence We Need"—H. S. HOPKINS, Troy; "Influence"—W. N. NOYES, Tuscaloosa, N. Y.; "Eloquence of True Manhood"—J. E. MILLER, Ashfield; "Conservatism of the Nineteenth Century"—C. H. AMES, Chicago, Ill.; "Woman's Rights Justice"—W. R. WEEKS, Albany, N. Y.; "Religious Intolerance"—A. J. TITSWORTH, New-Market, N. J.

Nearly all of the speakers did well, so that the awarding of the prize was a difficult matter. C. H. AMES of Chicago, Ill., was the successful contestant. Monday evening, the regular declamation for the Sweetser Prizes occurred. The speakers were five from the Sophomore and five from the Freshman Class. The following was the programme:

Music—Prayer—Music.

1. Shamus O'Brien.....Lover
JAMES HAYWARD, Hannibal, Mo.
2. Mental Slavery.....Ruskin
GRANVILLE W. NIMS, Keene, N. H.
3. Fanaticism.....Curtis
LEVERETT BRADLEY, Jr., Methuen, Mass.
4. George the Fourth.....Thackeray
ROBERT B. DOBBS, Concord, N. H.
5. Foreign Relations.....Bright
CLARENCE R. WOODMAN, Springfield, Mass.

Music.

SOPHOMORES.

1. Religious Liberty.....Cardinal
GORDON R. HALL, Northampton, Mass.
2. Luther at the Diet of Worms.....Pronde
GEORGE FOWLER, Gouverneur, N. Y.
3. In Christ Jesus.....Phillips
BERNADOTTE BANCROFT, Prescott, Ohio.
4. Cuba.....Cropsey
NATHAN D. BARROWS, East Pittsfield, Me.
5. The Dream of Eugene Aram.....Hood
DAVID K. HOLBROOK, Chicago, Ill.

Of the Freshmen, HAYWARD took the first prize, and BRADLEY the second. BANCROFT, of the Sophomores, took the first, and HALL the second. If it were in order to notice such things, mention should be made of the prayer, a model of brevity and point rarely heard at such places. Last year the speaking was of a different and altogether better stamp than this; and this year the Freshmen put the Sophomores in the shade. The speaking was dry and tedious to an unusual degree.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The prize list of the year is out, and the men who go home loaded with glory and money—about as much of one as the other, and both good for nothing compared with what it cost to gain them—are classed below:

SENIOR CLASS—Phi Beta Kappa prize of $40, given by the Phi Beta Kappa Society, "for proficiency in the studies of the philosophical department during the Senior year, in such direction as the Faculty may from year to year determine," is divided between F. J. MARSH, of Lexington, and G. E. SUTHERLAND, of Ripon, Wis. The Woods prize of $60 for general culture and improvement is carried off by A. J. TITSWORTH, of New-Market, N. J. The Hardy prizes of $60, $40 and $20 for improvement in extemporaneous speaking, were taken respectively by W. R. WICKES, of Albany, N. Y.; A. J. TITSWORTH, of New-Market, N. J., and H. FOSTER, of Huntington. The prize of $50 for the best comprehension of BUTLER'S *Analogy*, was awarded to A. L. BLAKE, of Nicholville, N. Y. Prizes of $35 and $15 for excellence in composition were taken by W. D. MOSMAN, of Chicopee, and J. O. AVERILL, of Pomfret, Conn. The Hyde prize goes to C. H. AMES, of Chicago, Ill. The Moseley Scholarships, of $60 and $40, were given to J. O. AVERILL, of Pomfret, Conn., and W. P. STRAGUE, of East Bloomfield, N. Y. Shepard Mineralogical prizes go to J. HAZARD, of Smithfield; G. E. GOODRICH, of Dryden, N. Y.; C. H. AMES, of Chicago, Ill., and M. W. HURT, of Amherst.

The Junior Class take the following prizes: First prize for composition, $20, W. C. BROWNELL, New-York City; second, $10, S. M. CLARKE, Cannaday, Ky. In other Greek prizes, of $40 and $20, M. D. CLARKE, Cambridge, and J. N. BLANCHARD, of Albany, N. Y. Prize for excellence in natural history, S. M. CLARKE.

The Sophomore prizes and prize men are these: Sweetser declamation prizes—First, $10, B. L. BANCROFT, of Prescott; second, $5, G. H. HALL, of Northampton. Latin translation—J. W. MCILHENEY, of Manchester, Mo., $15; H. H. ADAMS, of Amherst, $10. French prizes, $40 and $20—C. A. STEBBEY, of Belleville, Ill., and H. A. BAILEY, of Marlboro. Mathematical prizes—D. L. HOLBROOK, of Chicago, Ill., $30; J. W. MCILHENEY, $20; GEO. FOWLER, of Gouverneur, N. Y., $10. Improvement in Latin—C. A. STEBBEY, $20, and H. A. BAILEY, $10.

Of the Freshmen, the happy men wear the following names: Porter prize, for best examination on admission to college, of $30, J. M. TYLER, Amherst; prize of $20 for highest scholarship in Greek during freshman year, J. M. TYLER, of Amherst; prize of $20 for greatest improvement in Greek, freshman year, HENRY GRIMSON, of Brownsville, Penn.; mathematical prizes—$35 to F. H. LOUD, of Weymouth; $15 to A. N. HEAD, of Chicago, Ill.; Sweetser declamation prizes—$10 to JAMES HAYWARD, of Hannibal, Mo.; $5 to L. BRADLEY, Jr., of Methuen.

This completes the list. The names of the disappointed would make a much longer roll.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

A hot, uncomfortable crowd filled College Hall at 2 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, to hear the class-day oration and poem. Having class-day in Commencement week is an innovation, never having been done before this year. Many of the students do not like the arrangement, much preferring the old way of having it come four weeks before Commencement. The exercises passed off in good order, and the speakers did themselves credit. The oration was a vigorous defense of the young man. The poem, although long for such a hot day, will compare favorably with any within the last five years—we might go further back, if we only remembered, and is better than some that have been delivered from that stage. "Jappy's" remarks were sound, judging by the applause, not by the sense. He spoke easily, volubly, cut in all the gestures, after the most approved style of the American student, and made considerable laughter. The grove exercises passed off in the usual jolly fashion, the oration being as original as it is possible to make so old a subject as they are limited to. The following was the programme:

Music—Prayer—Music.

ORATION—"Young Man in History"—A. J. TITSWORTH, New-Market, N. J.

Music.

POEM—"Glimpses"—W. R. WEEKS, Albany, N. Y.

Oration in Japanese—Joseph Neesima.

Singing of Ode by the Class.

EXERCISES IN THE GROVE.

Ivy Oration—W. N. Noble, Tuscaloosa, N. Y.

Ivy Ode—Sung by the class, F. P. Crozier, Lowell, Mass.

Grove Oration—W. H. Smith, Uniontown, N. Y.

"Pipe of peace."

The planting of the ivy is a new item in the bill of fare for Class Day. It was planted by the Walker building, every member of the class throwing in a handful of soil. After the interchange in the grove were over the friends of the graduating class were invited to the cream, cake and a dance on the green. Some partook of the first, all that could, and no one complained of serious accident, some of the last, some of all. In the evening came the concert of the Mendelssohns. The hall was well filled, and, what was better, the music was appreciated. Mr. HENRY SCHM played in place of CARL RENTZ, unavoidably absent. The remaining exercises of the week are: At 9 A. M., Wednesday, Alumni meeting; at 3 P. M., address before the Social Union, by EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, of Boston; in the evening, social gathering of the Alumni in College Hall, and on Thursday the grand finale of Commencement proper, ending with the valedictory. Thursday night the class eat their class supper at the Parker House, Boston. Then they separate for ever.

R. L. B.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 13.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to settle and adjust all claims of the Choctaw Nation of Indians against the United States. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

ANOTHER RAILROAD SCHEME.

Mr. POMEROY presented a memorial from the citizens of the western part of Kansas for a land grant in aid of a railroad through that section.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were passed as follows:

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG—In aid of the New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS—For the relief of the Kentucky University, making an appropriation to pay for the destruction of buildings during the war.

The bill establishing a port of delivery at Kansas City, was passed.

The Annual Post Route bill was reported and passed, and also the resolution to print 20,000 additional copies of the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Conference Committee on the Tax and Tariff bill, submitted a report, which was adopted.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN also submitted the Conference Committee report on the Funding bill, which was adopted.

THE DEFICIENCY.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was recalled from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

COLORED CADETS AT WEST POINT.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the treatment of J. W. SMITH, the colored cadet at West Point, with power to sit during the recess. Mr. RAYNER objected, and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

BOUNTIES.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill giving bounty to soldiers honorably discharged that entered the service between the 4th of May and the 3d of July, 1861, and to the widow, children, father and mother of the soldier killed, or who died in the service, enlisted for less than one year. He thought it would cost about $10,000,000.

A SENATOR FROM TEXAS.

The credentials of MORGAN C. HAMILTON, of Texas, re-elected Senator for the term commencing the 4th of March next, were presented.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

The bill to grant a pension to Mrs. LINCOLN was briefly considered, and an amendment to give her $15,000 in lieu of a pension was rejected.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL RESUMED.

The Executive session was continued until 4 o'clock, when the doors were reopened, and the Senate took up the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

The amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations, including $15,000 for the annual repairs of the Treasury building, and $10,000 for the support of primary schools in the District of Columbia outside of Washington and Georgetown, were adopted. Amendments were proposed and adopted, appropriating $7,500 in coin to pay the Peruvian Government on the claim of a citizen of that Government pensioned MONTANA; $20,000 for compensation to employes at the Assay Office at New-York. The bill then passed.

During the evening a bill was passed exempting pork-packing, lard-rendering and pickling establishments from internal revenue tax.

At 11½ o'clock the Senate resumed its Executive session, and at 12 M. then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms, or his assistant, to take PATRICK WOOD, now in jail for a breach of privilege of the House, to Richmond, Va., to testify in a murder case, and after testifying, to return him to the jail of the District of Columbia. Adopted.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

On motion of Mr. MCKEE, the Senate bill removing the civil and political disabilities of A. C. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, was passed.

THE WEST POINT COLORED CADET.

The House then took up the Senate resolution yesterday by Mr. SUMNER, of similar character, to suspend the rules, and adopt a resolution directing the House visitors to West Point to investigate the complaint made as to the ill-treatment of the colored cadet at the Military Academy.

Mr. FARNSWORTH objected to the provision in the resolution relating to a stenographer and clerk. Mr. BUTLER withdrew that part of the resolution. The resolution was then adopted—yeas 107, nays 51.

The House visitors to West Point are Messrs. SCHENCK, LOGAN and SLOCUM.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. SLOCUM moved to suspend the rules in order to take from the Speaker's table the Senate amendment to the House bill to fix the time for the election of Representatives in Congress. He announced his intention to move to non-concur in the amendment and to ask for a Committee of Conference. (The Senate amendment increases the number of Representatives to 300.) The motion was rejected—yeas 94, nays 97.

NEW CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the Senate amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill were taken from the Speaker's table and nonconcurred in, in gross, and referred to a Conference Committee. Messrs. DAWES, PECK and SARGENT were appointed.

A Conference Committee was also ordered on the Army Appropriation bill. And subsequently Messrs. DICKEY, LOGAN and ARCHER were appointed.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. STOKES moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution ordering $50,000 of the amount appropriated in the River and Harbor bill, for the improvement of the Tennessee River, to be expended for the repair and completion of the works between Knoxville and Chattanooga, and for the continuation of the works now in progress below Chattanooga, including the Muscle Shoals. Agreed to.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. FINCKNEY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to create a port of delivery at Henderson, Texas.

Also a like bill for Council Bluffs, Iowa. The House refused to suspend the rules for the passage of the bill—yeas 105, nays 62, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill removing political disabilities of Tennessee ex-Governor, Henry Cooper, of Tennessee. Also, Passed.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the settlement of the accounts of RICHARD R. PEARSON, late Collector of the Port of Galveston, Texas. Passed.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution instructing a Subcommittee of Commerce to make investigations during the recess into the tariffs and exclusive rights of ocean telegraph companies connected with the United States, and of the land lines connected therewith, with power to send for persons, papers, &c. [Mr. SCOFIELD objected to a committee sitting during the recess. The country had had enough of that last year. Mr. INGERSOLL moved to suspend the rules, but the House refused.]

THE TAX AND TARIFF.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Conference Committee on the Tax and Tariff Bill, made a report. The report having been read at length, Mr. SCHENCK proceeded to explain it. The bill, he said, was not just what perhaps any member desired. He could very frankly say for himself that there were a number of things in it which did not command his entire assent, but all little differences were made in the general statement and value of the bill itself a leading measure. Taking the bill by the composite reports for the last fiscal year, he calculated that this bill would reduce internal taxes fifty million dollars and the Customs receipts twenty-seven millions, the world not being in any New-York sense yet ready to be affected by this bill compared with the receipts of last year would be over eighty millions of dollars. He regretted that the House had seceded to the first amendment of the Senate, which struck out seventy-five pages, more than half of the House bill, including special taxes on brokers and bankers and their sales. Heretofore all Wall-street speculation would be free from any burden whatever, and a source of revenue from which millions had been, and might be, obtained without interfering with any of the fair legitimate industry of the country, was swept away. He should always believe that the House had in that matter acted somewhat unadvisedly. Perhaps it was partly his own fault in having moved the previous question, and thus put himself in a condition where he had only four or five minutes to explain the matter. But he thought it was still more the fault or misfortune of the gentlemen who led the House in that direction under influences which perhaps did not know of themselves, for it was within his knowledge that the theater men and brokers and lottery men were very busy that morning about the House and in the lobbies. It had been said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCOFIELD) that the House ought to agree to that amendment, lest, perhaps, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means would be so obstinate that probably the bill would fall altogether. He did not know what his personal character is in that respect might be. His convictions were usually very strong, but he objected to be driven on such a pretext as that. This brought him down to a matter of detail that was left in the bill. It consisted almost wholly of details of reduction of internal taxes, of some modification of the provisions of the law relating to the collection of the taxes, and of other details in relation to import duties. It took a number of articles from the list of dutiable articles, and placed them on the free list, or, if they were already on the free list, made them free. This brought him down to a matter of detail that was left in the bill. It consisted almost wholly of details of reduction of internal taxes, of some modification of the provisions of the law relating to the collection of the taxes, and of other details in relation to import duties. It took a number of articles from the list of dutiable articles, and placed them on the free list, or, if they were already on the free list, made them free. The most part making a considerable reduction in the duty, and in some instances raising the duty, and it took another large number of articles from the dutiable list and put them on the free list. He offered, in conclusion, to answer any inquiries that might be put to him, expecting any particular item in the bill.

Mr. DELANO said he had not been very modification made in the proposed duty on Bessemer steel.

Mr. SCHENCK explained that that was not a subject of conference. The Committee of Ways and Means had originally reported a duty of twenty-five per pound on Bessemer steel rails, and the House had reduced it to three and a fourth cents. The Senate had reduced it to one and a quarter cents, and the House had concurred in that amendment.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, repeated what he had said early in the session, that the reduction of revenue would be at least $100,000,000, and that the Treasury could without any real reduction without any danger of a want of money to support the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt. By the ingenious reduction of the duty on tea, cigars, coffee and spices, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SCHENCK) and those associated with him on the Ways and Means Committee had continued to raise the existing duty on almost all other articles, and thus levy additional burdens on the people. There was an increase of duty of weeds on the skins on flax, hackled or dressed; on pig-iron, (37 per ton;) on wrought iron, ($6 per ton;) on sword-blades; on steel beams, and on bolts and nuts, the control of which was in the hands of three trusts, one had the patent for twelve years. The duty on wire was enormously increased, mainly for the benefit of a large manufactory in Worcester, Mass. It was a bonus of at least $200,000 to that Worcester manufactory. The duty had been increased on paperhangings, millstone, building stone and marble. There was also a large increase of duty on hats—cloth exclusively for the benefit of a thriving little village in Rhode Island. This country had once supplied furniture to all the West Indies, Central America and South America, and even some to Europe, but now the duty on hair-cloth was so enormous that hair-cloth seated chairs or sofas were no longer exported.

Mr. BANKS remarked that Mr. BROOKS was entirely mistaken in supposing that there was an increase of duty on hair-cloth, for he had just received a dispatch from hair-cloth manufacturers in his own district stating that the proposed change would be disastrous to their business, and asking him to resist it in their names.

Mr. ALLISON hoped that Mr. BANKS would resist it.

Mr. BROOKS hopes so too. He went on to show that the duty was increased on hair-pins and ornaments for dresses; gun wads, for the benefit of some manufacturer in Massachusetts; nickel, linseed-oil, cotton yarn, &c. He asked where was the abolition of the duty on salt, leather, lumber, timber, coal, cotton, linens and woolens; it was nowhere to be found in the bill, nothing whatever had been done for the consumer. He warned the monopolists that this bill would not stand. Never were monopolists so blind as when they bled the people too much and roused them into the discovery of the wrongs inflicted upon them.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired of Mr. BROOKS where he would raise the necessary revenue.

Mr. BROOKS replied that he had stated his views on that point in the speech which he made at the opening of the session. More revenue could be collected from thirty leading articles than from the existing tariff. He declared that the people in the West were rising in mass on the subject of the tariff, and that the Republican farmers of Ohio and other States would instruct their Representatives to Congress who would represent the people.

Mr. BANKS said he regretted that he had risen to make a simple inquiry, but could not keep silence when he was admonished by the leading Democratic organ of the gentleman, and of the gentleman's City, that he was to traverse the country with hoes and gridirons, and from them draw an argument to teach the people how much they were oppressed. He apprehended that the people throughout the country, including the farmers, understood been better than the (Mr. BROOKS) did. He might know much more of the gridiron or frying-pan, because it was not impossible that he had derived more comfort from the latter than the former.

Mr. COX moved the adoption of the Conference report.

The final question was then taken on the Conference report, and it was agreed to—yeas 187, nays 48.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN from the Conference Committee on the Funding bill, made a report stating that it was precisely the same as that made yesterday, and printed in today's *Globe*, except as the report contains the amendment of a new national banks to deposit the new bonds as a guarantee for their circulation, which section was now omitted. The report having been read in full was agreed to—yeas 197, nays 35.

THE USE OF WHISKY METERS.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the joint resolution suspending the use of whisky meters at distilleries till the further action of Congress.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired of Mr. MAYNARD whether the object was to prevent a rise in the duty on spirits at this session, stating his information that large quantities were being held on speculation, and that the rise had gone up in the confident anticipation of something of that sort being done in the closing hours of the session.

Mr. MAYNARD replied, in very positive terms, that no such proposition had been or would be entertained by the Committee of Ways and Means, and that if it were, it would be acted upon adversely.

Mr. DICKEY advocated the joint resolution as being intended to get rid of a first-class humbug and fraud. The joint resolution was passed.

GENERAL AMNESTY BILL.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to suspend the rules and pass a General Amnesty bill, excluding from its benefits graduates of the Military or Naval Academies, members of Congress, heads of Departments, &c., who had given aid and comfort to the rebellion.

Mr. WARD asked whether the bill was a report from the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, remarked that it was not; the December from Illinois had changed the report of the Committee.

The motion was rejected by yeas 74, nays 101.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules, in order to take from the Speaker's table the Southern Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. INGERSOLL suggested that the Air-line Railroad bill be included in the motion.

Mr. RANDALL—Yes, and ever other job.

Mr. MAYNARD appealed to the members to give the friends of the Southern Pacific Railroad bill a hearing.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the House adjourn. Negatived—54 to 112.

The rules were not suspended—yeas 75, nays 102.

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. HOWARD.

Mr. ASHLEY, from the Committee on Education and Labor, made a report in the case of the investigation of the charges against Gen. HOWARD, and asked that the majority and minority resolutions be read, and the reports ordered to be printed, stating that he would call them up for action at 5 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. INGERSOLL remarked that there was no time now to take up these reports.

The Speaker intimated that it would be well nigh impossible to have a discussion on the matter to-morrow, and that action could be taken on the resolutions now as well as then.

After some suggestions in the midst of much disorder, the majority and minority resolutions were read.

The majority resolutions declare that the policy pursued by the United States toward 4,500,000 of people, suddenly enfranchised by the events of a great civil war, in seeking to provide for their education to render them independent and self-supporting, and in extending to them civil and political equality, is a source of just national pride, and that the House expels Maj.-Gen. O. O. HOWARD of the premises and unfounded charges lately preferred against him, and declared and resolve its judgment that the humane and wisely organizing and administering with fidelity, integrity and ability the Freedmen's Bureau, which has contributed so much to the advancement of the freedmen of the great south, has deserving of the gratitude of the American people.

The report is signed by the Chairman, Mr. ASHLEY, and by Messrs. Beaty, Shaw, Isewood, Hamilton, Farnsworth, Tyner and Paine.

The minority resolutions reported by the minority, Messrs. MCNEELY and ROGERS, direct that a copy of the testimony be referred to the Secretary of War, with directions to order a Court-martial for the relief of Gen. HOWARD, and recommend the passage of a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to take the necessary measures to secure the interests of the Government in the Howard University, its buildings and grounds held by that corporation, which were paid for by the public funds, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take the necessary measures to recover any moneys drawn by Gen. HOWARD from the United States Treasury as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and disbursed to aid of churches, religious societies and educational institutions, not in pursuance of law.

Both reports and the evidence, covering nearly 4,000 pages, ordered to be printed.

The question then being on assigning to-morrow for the consideration of the matter, much opposition was made to the assignment, and, without disposing of the question, the House, at 4½, adjourned.

CHINESE LABOR.

Lecture Before the Liberal Club, by W. L. Orensby, Jr.

A stated meeting of the New-York Liberal Club was held, last evening, at the Club-room, No. 22 Third-avenue. After the transaction of the usual formal business, the lecturer of the evening, Mr. W. L. ORENSBY, Jr., was introduced and delivered an interesting address upon the question of Chinese labor. The following is an abstract of the address: It is, said he, a lasting shame and disgrace to American manhood, that the mere fact of seventy-five Chinese going to work at North Adams, Mass., to earn an honest living, has raised a storm of indignation throughout the country. The army of reporters that has watched these seventy-five Chinese has not been able to furnish, from the conduct of these foreigners, a single excuse for the inhuman brutality and unmanly fear which have been evoked by their presence. A brutality and fear manifested mainly by the lowest order of our population, goaded to acts of violence—perhaps of murder—by demagogues and politicians. The mistaken notion that these seventy-five Chinese are slaves, the victims of a system of credence, and is only made to cloak the unwarranted opposition to their honest labor—an opposition which is solely due to the fact that they are working for much less wages than have been contemptuously refused by the Trade-union Society of Crispins. Many meetings have been held throughout the country, and strong appeals have issued for Government interference to prevent Chinese immigration. To whom is given the right to deny the Chinese access to our country? Is it to the sons of our forefathers who outraged and murdered our native Indians? Or is it to the hundreds of Europeans who have emigrated hither under the sacts of our laws? What rights have any foreigners here which do not belong equally to the Chinese? If our civilization has withstood and benefitted other emigration and the negro, there is little fear that it will suffer from the Chinese. It is an ineffaceable blot upon our history that the highest legislative body in the nation, in ignoring all the time-honored traditions of our history; ignoring our perpetual boast that this land is open for the oppressed of all nations, such have taken such an infamous step to impede the flow of immigration—a step only paralleled by the Order in Council, in 1774, complained of in the Declaration of Independence. Unless we not furnish a lower class of immigrants than we have already had. The seventy-five who have raised the disturbance are quite up to the average standard in all the qualities that make food efficient. There is not a single objection against the cheapness of their labor that has not been worn threadbare and proved false a century ago, when applied to labor-saving machines. Neither the cheap labor of Chinese, nor of labor-saving machines can be anything but a benefit to humanity, because they increase production. Cheap labor must, and always will, go with cheap goods. That is an inexorable law of trade that it is not worth while to argue. While cheap shoemaking is temporarily unfortunate for the Crispins, who make shoes, it is of lasting benefit to the millions who wear shoes, and the Crispins must find something else to do, as they would if they had been displaced by a machine. The railroad and telegraph have brought the Chinese to our doors, and the Crispins can no more fight against the legitimate results of these modern inventions than they could against the railroad, the cotton-gin, or the sewing-machine, which, though a slight temporary hardship for laborers, were a vast and permanent good to all humanity. It is claimed that because the manufacturers have had protection therefore the workmen should be protected by the exclusion of competition. But the protective system of government has been exploded by the most advanced modern thought, and if pursued as proposed could only end in the care of each individual's daily welfare, to the exclusion of individual effort. The way to correct the protective system is to abolish it. Let there be a grand natural division of labor among the nations, each availing itself by commerce and free trade of the advantages of the others. The Chinese might then be able to exchange labor with us more advantageously by staying at home. What do the Chinese come for, except to better their condition? Is not that a laudable object? If they are content to take less than what others return, what had right have the others to complain? The Crispins should not have refused good wages until they were sure of getting better. We are asked to sympathize with the Crispins as against their oppressors. But do not the Crispins oppress in turn those below them, the unfortunate and ignorant Chinese, who by threats are intimidated from the performance of honest labor? We are asked to sympathize with the Crispins on account of their families. But the wages of labor cannot be regulated by the size of families. It may be a hard fact in political economy, but it is true, and the idea of a married man's family is worth just as much more wages because he has indulged in the luxury of a wife and children! Indeed, having families, the Crispins were bound to accept the best wages they could get, otherwise they will be led to oppose competition by violence, and thus themselves become objects of charity. The speaker earnestly insisted that the Chinese should be left to enjoy their rights here and do as they please, provided they leave others undisturbed in the same rights. In conclusion, he ridiculed the idea which had been put forth by some, that the Chinese Empire is about to pour forth the vast hordes of the Asiatic race to outbid our workmen. There was no attempt to establish coolie labor here or slavery in any form.

After the address, the subject of Chinese labor in this country was briefly discussed by Messrs. WALKER, DAVIS, GOLDMARK, VARIAN, a Chinaman and a Kiho, Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Hartford, Mr. ORENSBY, Jr., and others.

The Anti-Weekly Sufferer Movement.

We are requested to publish the following petition, which is now being signed by many ladies in this and other cities:

Should the person receiving this approve of the object in view, his or her aid is respectfully requested to obtain signatures to the annexed petition, which may, after having been duly signed, be returned to either of the following-named persons:

Mrs. Geo. W. C. Sherman, Mrs. John A. Dahlgren, Mrs. Jacob D. Cox, Mrs. Joseph Henry, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Newman, Mrs. Rear-Admiral Rodgers, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Butler, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Rankin, Mrs. B. B. French, Miss Jennie Carroll, Mrs. C. V. Morris, Mrs. Hugh McCulloch, all of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Senator Sherman, Mrs. President Oliver P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Senator Cameron, Harrisburg, Penn.; Mrs. Senator Corbett, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Senator Edmunds, Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. Luke P. Poland, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Mrs. Samuel J. Randall, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Catharine E. Beecher, No. 25 West Thirty-eighth-street, New-York City.

Please attach to this a paper for signatures.

The petition of the undersigned, to the Congress of the United States, protesting against the extension of suffrage to women:

We, the undersigned, do hereby appeal to your honorable body, and desire respectfully to enter our protest against an extension of suffrage to women; and in the firm belief that our petition represents the sober convictions of the majority of the women of the country.

Although we shrink from the notoriety of the public eye, yet we have deeply and painfully pondered the grave perils which threaten our peace and happiness in those proposed changes in our civil and political rights longer to remain silent.

Because, Holy Scripture inculcates a different and for us higher sphere, apart from public life.

Because, as women we find a full measure of duties, care and responsibilities devolving upon us, and we do not feel we are unwilling to shrink from these duties, and those unsuited to our physical organization.

Because, we hold that an extension of suffrage would be adverse to the interests of the working women of the country, with whom we heartily sympathize.

Because these changes must introduce a fruitful element of discord in the existing marriage relation, which would tend to the infinite detriment of children, and increase the already alarming prevalence of divorce throughout the land.

Because no general law, affecting the condition of all women, should be framed to meet exceptional disturbances.

For these, and many more reasons, do we beg of your wisdom that no law extending suffrage to women may be passed, as the passage of such a law would be fraught with danger or grave to the general order of the country.

A New Railroad from Milford to Matamoras, Penn.

For some time past the project of building a railroad from Milford, Penn., to Matamoras, Penn., and thence across the Delaware River, connecting with the Erie Railway, has been much talked of, and yesterday the matter assumed a practical shape by the organization of a stock company, to be known as the Milford, Matamoras and Railroad Company. The Erie Railway Company, by reason of certain privileges granted to them by the Pennsylvania Legislature, are bound to pay to that State $10,000 per year, which they have done since 1848. The Legislature, in session last Winter, by a special act, granted this money to the building and maintaining the Milford and Matamoras Railroad. With this inducement a few capitalists have within the past few days subscribed to the stock, sufficient to build the road, and yesterday met and organized the Company by the election of J. H. PRESSLER, President; JOHN C. HOYT, Secretary, and JAS. W. QUICK, Treasurer.

The contract of building the road was awarded Col. H. S. HOYT, of Milford, and he is to commence work immediately. It is expected that the grading will be done by Dec. 1.

The length of the road is eight miles, and it runs through a rich farming country. Milford is the county seat of Pike County, and hitherto has been without railroad communication. The probabilities are that this road will be lengthened by running through Shoshin and fertile valley of the Delaware, connecting at Easton with a road leading to Philadelphia.

A Monument to Lingard.

A number of the intimate friends of the lamented J. W. LINGARD are making arrangements to erect a monument over his grave. Mr. THEODORE MOSS, of Wallack's, has offered the theater for a benefit performance, and Mr. FALLIGH will give the Bowery Theater for an evening. In the meantime, subscription papers will be circulated, and the following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions:

Theodore Moss, Henry Wood, J. Zimmerman, Neil Bryant, C. O'Connor, T. H. Fenton, Wm. B. Freiligh, Wm. Carland, E. L. Murphy, M. L. Fiboh, N. B. Clark, J. Clute, Wm. Merrifield, A. R. Spencer, Wm. Gangri, J. W. Collier, Charles White, Thos. Ryan, S. H. Rudge, Henry Clifford, Lenman de Monton.

THEODORE MOSS is to be the treasurer, Messrs. CHAPMAN, RODE, S. R. CLARK, FLOYD and their chief assistants have offered their assistance at the theatrical entertainments, and, no doubt, a suitable and handsome memorial will be raised over the grave.

Collision on the Erie Railroad.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a collision occurred between freight train No. 86, bound east, and an extra coal train, at Middaugh's, west of Port Jervis, on the Delaware Division, Erie Railway. The engines of both trains collided, and one of them was damaged pretty badly, and several cars were smashed up. The accident was caused by a switchman turning the switch wrong. The night-line passenger train was detained about two hours and a half in consequence. The wreckers were sent from this place, and the track is now clear.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The employes of the Second-avenue Railroad went out for a day's amusement yesterday morning. The gay party crossed the Hudson at Forty-second-street ferry, and proceeded thence to Pleasant Valley. The cortège consisted of nine carriages. The one occupied by the band was drawn by eight gray horses gaily decked with tri-color plumes; the remaining carriages were drawn by four horses each, and one large vehicle contained not only pleasure-seekers but sundry accessories to the creature comforts. The sun shone bright and all things seemed to conspire to make the occasion one of genuine enjoyment; and it was so.

The Pyramid Association, of this City, a society for social enjoyment, held their second annual afternoon and evening picnic at Funk's Union Park, at the foot of Sixty-third-street, East River, yesterday. The picnic was well attended, and was a creditable and happy affair. The music was furnished by O'Brien's Band, and Mr. ROBERT A. LOVE acted as floor manager. The officers of the association are: Messrs. EDWARD SEYER, President; JOSEPH MCGRAW, Vice President; THOS. BRUCE, Secretary; E. G. H. BIRD, Treasurer.

The five Sioux Indians who are now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel were shown round the City yesterday by their escort, Major GEORGE M. RANDALL. They visited several stores in the morning, and in the afternoon drove to Central Park. In the evening they attended the theater. Today they go to have their pictures taken, and to-morrow they start for Buffalo and the Plains, perhaps to take part in the annual Summer slaughter of settlers.

The new wharf of the People's Albany and Troy line of steamers, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-street, is the largest in America. They leave there every afternoon at 6 o'clock, and the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street at 6¼.

The York Lodge, No. 197, Free and Accepted Masons, went on a steam-boat excursion up the Hudson River, yesterday, as far as Dudley's Grove, where they held their third annual picn

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Again at the Exchange, yesterday, there were no sales, although a very large number of persons were present, owing to the quality of property advertised to be disposed of by JAMES M. MILLER, consisting of lots located in Westchester County. Five of these were at Tremont, adjoining Itner's Villa, a place of considerable resort, and from this fact many Germans were in attendance, with the intention of bidding. They were, however, disappointed, for the auctioneer announced that in consequence of a death in the family of one of the owners of the property the sale was indefinitely postponed. The prospect for today at the Exchange is no better than yesterday, and in all probability the week will be an unusually dull one.

Today ROBERTS & MCGUIRE sell a residence, together with twenty-eight very desirable lots, located at Tarrytown. This sale has already been noticed, and had it not been, the location of the property, added to the fact of its being in the market, would give the transaction sufficient publicity. The sale will take place on the ground at 1 P. M., and parties can leave the City as late as 11½ A. M. by the Hudson River Railway.

Today, also, A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROS., (O. H. PIERSON, auctioneer,) will continue the sale of lots at Cresskill, N. J., which was adjourned last week by reason of the storm. For this sale a special train will leave the foot of Chambers-street at 11 A. M. All other particulars will be found in the advertising column.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Norfolk-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x100 ... $[illegible]
Waverley-place, s. s., 321.1 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22x[illegible] ... 12,100
31st-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x½ block ... 8,500
37th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 ... 1,300
38th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x197.6 ... 30,000
40th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5 ... 30,000
61st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 24x100.5, ½ part ... 6,000
79th-st., n. s., 35 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x102.2 ... 120,000
79th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2 ... 20,000
79th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100 ... 4,000
120th-st. and Sylvan-place, n. e. corner, 75x100.11 ... 12,000
Sherman-av. and Isham-st., n. e. cor., 205x200x100x104.1x261.10x219.8 ... 3,580
3d-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 111th-st., 50.7x100 ... 16,750
4th-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 128th-st., 79.11x70 ... 50,000
9th-av. and 208th-st., n. w. cor., 99.11x200 ... 2,700
9th-av. and 211th-st., s. cor., 99.11x100x200x99.11x75 ... 900
10th-av. and 208th-st., n. e. cor., 100.10x200x99.11x100x99.11x100 ... 7,300

KINGS COUNTY.
Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. e. s., 486.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 32.10x48.2x39.2x81.4 ... $5,000
Bergen-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Classon-av., 60x100 ... 3,000
Bergen-st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of Classon-av., 40x140.2 ... 1,325
Centre-st., n. w. s., 300 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., 25x116.2 ... 800
Centre-st., n. w. s., 280 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., 125x22.6 ... 1,200
Congress-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100, h. and l., q. c. ... 500
Dean-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Grand-av., 20x89.9 ... 4,500
Dean-st., n. s., 279.10 ft. w. of Classon-av., 99.4x110x20x110x145.6x280.8
Pacific-st., n. s., 372.1 ft. w. of Classon-av., 95.4x100x100x121x100x87.7x269.6, June, 1868 ... 10,600
Hopkins-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 50x100 ... 3,300
Jefferson-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Johnson-av., 125x100 ... 1,650
John-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x100 ... 2,000
Madison-st. and Central-av., northerly corner, 100x200 ... 2,720
Madison-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Johnson-av., 100x100 ... 700
Monroe-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. of Broadway, 50x200 ... 500
Sackett-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 ... 12,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100 ... 12,500
State-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Smith-st., 75x100, c. ... 11,000
Taylor-st., s. s., 114.6 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 18x100, h. and l. ... 7,000
Warren-st., n. s., 305 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x81, August, 1869
Warren-st., s. s., 308.5 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x100, August, 1869 ... 20,000
Same property, May 7, 1870 ... 30,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 482.6 ft. w. of Smith-st., 21.6x100, h. and l. ... 5,000
1st and Bond sts., s. w. corner, 88.7x48.1 ... 3,350
South 4th-st., s. s., 25.0 ft. w. of Union-av., 20x66.9 ... 1,000
5th-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of North 7th-st., 25x100 ... 2,500
44th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 72x100.2 ... 5,200
Atlantic-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Grand-av., 20x100, h. and l. ... 7,000
Elm-av., s. e. s., 188.4 ft. s. w. of Bay-av., 100x100 ... 225
Foster-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-st., 100x100 ... 900
Greene-av., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 15.8x100, h. and l. ... 6,000
Knickerbocker-av., n. e. s., 25 ft. w. of Centre-st., 150x100
Johnson-st. and Centre-st., easterly corner, 200x100
Centre-st., s. e. s., 175 ft. s. w. of Knickerbocker-av., 100x100
Evergreen-av. and Madison-st., westerly corner, 50.11x[illegible]
Johnson-av., and Madison-st., easterly corner, 100x100 ... 5,200
Lafayette-av., n. s., 101.5 ft. e. of Graham-st., 20x70 ... 1,675
Marcy-av. and Pulaski-st., n. e. corner, 40x100 ... 4,000
DeKalb-av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Throop-av., 20x100
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 227.8 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x75, foreclosure ... 1,700
Same property ... 4,000
Williams-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of South Carolina-av., 100x100 ... 1,800
6th-av., w. s., 80.4 ft. n. of Prospect-av., 18x80, h. and l. ... 10,000
Bath—Old Bath-lane, n. w. s., 50 ft. n. e. of Brooklyn, Bath, and Coney Island R.R., 50x165 ... 500

NEW-JERSEY.
Newark.

Kinney-st., n. s., 152 ft. e. of Church-st., 20x112.6 ... $6,000
Mulberry-place, s. s., 94 ft. from Mulberry-st., 20x100x25.10 ... 2,250
South Orange-av., n. s., 55 ft. e. of 7th-st., 20x100 ... 2,800
Prince and Montgomery sts., n. e. corner, 25x100 ... 500
South Orange-av. and Bruce-st., s. w. corner, 19.8x100
Bruce-st., w. s., 100 ft. from South Orange-av., 22x93.8x18 ... 3,050
Kinney and Livingston sts., 75x100
Kinney-st., w. s., 150 ft. w. of Belmont-av., 25x100 ... 2,700

Bloomfield.
Newark and Montclair R. R., 1 64-1000 acres ... $2,774

Montclair.
Moran to E. Hatch, Harrison-st., 14 75-100 acres ... $15,250

East Orange.
Green-Wood-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Mitchell's property, 50x90 ... $850

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Eastchester.
Greenwich and Howard sts., n. w. corner, 75x101
Bleecker and New-Haven Railroad sts., n. w. corner, 22x100 ... $600

Greenburg.
Clinton-av., to Blatchford House road, e. s., S. A. Hamilton's property, 1 52-1000 acres ... $2,752
Union-av., n. s., 321 ft. e. of Rose Hill-av., 5 acres ... 100,000

North Castle.
Kensico to Armonck road, w. s., adjoining J. Birdsall, 80 acres ... $10,000

Ossining.
Sing Sing, Kill and Brandreth sts., 80x140 ... $8,000

West Farms.
Boston road, n. w. s., 129 ft. s. w. of Mechanic-st., 32x167 ... $2,250

Yonkers.
Madison-av., e. s., lot No. 67, Richard Archer's property, 25x180 ... $450

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE valuable property "Otter Point Farm," near Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. It contains nearly 380 acres, almost wholly under cultivation, with a tide-water frontage on Elk River. There is a large frame mansion, three stories high, thirteen rooms, a tenant house, Spring house and sheds for cattle. Good fishing and shooting at all seasons, and is well known by sportsmen. Apply on the premises of Mrs. WM. DENNEY, or at office of the executor, JOHN MCARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TWO ELEGANT SUMMER RESIDENCES at New-Brunswick, N. J., about one mile from depot, twelve and fourteen rooms, barn, abundance of choice fruit and shade trees, for sale, and possession given at once, by A. D. NEWELL, M. D.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., SIX minutes' walk from depot, a house with eight rooms, attic and cellar, gas and water; price $3,000, part cash, balance in two years. For particulars address HOPE, Box No. 132 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st.
THE AUCTION SALE AT CRESSKILL, N. J., OF THE STONE MANSION AND 80 VILLA PLOTS,
was adjourned because of the rain. It will positively take place on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 M., unless the day prove stormy.
The dwelling is 45 feet square, very handsomely finished, and contains 14 rooms, and is altogether as substantial in build and as elegant in design as could be desired. Stone stable and 3 acres of land.
The Villa Plots adjoin the house, on the highest point of the western slope, commanding extensive views of the valley and the Palisades, and overlooking Tenafly and Englewood.
Special train at 11 A. M. from the foot of Chambers-st., and 10½ from the foot of 23d-st. Luncheon on the arrival of the train. Photographs, maps, and passes at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

YONKERS.—A NEW FRENCH-ROOF COTtage to let cheap; gas and heater. J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20
Will draw interest from July 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,186 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
JULY, 1870.—By direction of the trustees of this bank, the usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after July 25, inst., or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from July 1.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, and SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.
Deposits of one dollar received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1870.
Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5; interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
The Trustees of this Institution have ordered that the usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres't.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $7,605,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
C. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. Interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. All money deposited on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. [illegible], Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
INTEREST commences on the first of each month.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, according with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 18th day of July, 1870.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly.
All deposits made on or before Monday, July 11, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BEECK, J. HARSON RHOADES, Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:
On sums of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND UNDER, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 253 Bowery, near Houston-st.
SIX (6) Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will be entitled to interest from July 1.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 76 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
THIS BANK HAS BEEN ORGANIZED for the convenience of depositors, and is open every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. for the reception and payment of money.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 upward.
Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
GEORGE T. JACKSON, First Vice-President.
WM. H. BEERS, Second Vice-President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 18, 1870.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 237 BROADWAY, entrance on PARK-PLACE.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, also an extra Dividend at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acct. WADE B. WORRALL, Secy.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 8 AND 9 Broadway, Williamsburg. The interest paid by this Bank equal to 7 and 8 per cent., is $142,838 53. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw from July 1.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York City.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED FAMILY horses; very stylish; color, dark brown; 16 hands; weigh 2,300 pounds; nine years old; sound, kind, gentle and good roadsters. Address J. L. S., Lock Box No. 872, Post-office, Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF STYLISH FAMILY carriage-horses, sound and kind, every way gentle and not afraid of railroad or engines; dapple-gray, with long tails. Inquire for two days at No. 224 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE COUPE ROCKAWAY, nearly new, with shifting front, suitable for one horse; also, two sets harness, one nearly new; will be sold separately or together very cheap; owner gone to Europe. Apply at No. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS
UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, N. J.
IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
FOR SALE AT 95.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK.
There is an active demand for these bonds, and the entire issue will soon be exhausted. For particulars apply to
PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

HARLEM EXTENSION BONDS.
The undersigned offer for sale, at eighty and interest, two hundred and fifty bonds of $1,000 each, issued by the Harlem Extension Railroad Company.
These bonds are the unsold balance of an issue of $500,000, made by the Harlem Extension Railroad Company for the purpose of completing the equipment of their road, and are secured by a first mortgage on said equipment, made to the Union Trust Company of New-York. They bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of Government tax, and are payable on March 1, 1880.
The Harlem Extension Railroad connects with the Harlem Railroad at Chatham Four Corners and extends from that point to Rutland, Vermont.
In view of this close connection with the Harlem Railroad, and of the steadily-increasing traffic between New-York and the North, it is believed that the above are the cheapest investment now offered to the public.
JOHN BONNER & CO.
No. 21 Broad-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.
Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER of CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated by Royal Charter,
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
JOHN PATON, ARCH'D MCKINLAY, Agents.

KANSAS CITY AND CAMERON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to J. N. Denison, Chairman, Boston, will be received until noon SATURDAY, July 16, 1870, for the sale of $127,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of said Company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture dated Nov. 26, 1868.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, in Boston, on MONDAY, July 18, and the accepted bids declared.
JAMES F. JOY, NATH. THAYER, SIDNEY BARTLETT, Trustees.
BOSTON, June 30, 1870.

BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.
FISCAL AGENT AND ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.
NEW-ORLEANS, July 2, 1870.
Messrs. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS, No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, will receive proposals during ten days from the date of this advertisement for the purchase of the Three Million Dollars City of New-Orleans Bonds, bearing seven per cent. per annum. Interest payable semi-annually in New-Orleans or in New-York.
N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier Bank of New-Orleans.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	JOHN B. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. [illegible],
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. [illegible],
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, Jr.,
JOHN SCOTT BOND,	EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.
FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.
THE BALANCE OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY
Railroad Company,
NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000, and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liability on this issue of bonds; over
$1,500,000
has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.
Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT BONDS
OF THE
COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,
STATE OF MISSOURI.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
The railroad for which these bonds are issued has just been leased by a branch of the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD, and will be finished and running by early Spring.
Entire indebtedness of each county, $200,000, being amount of bonds issued for above road, of which there remains at this date unsold but about $60,000 of each county, which we still offer at "78 and accrued interest."
Further particulars furnished by application at our office.
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.
HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.
Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.
N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1870.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Southern and Western
County and Town Bonds
WANTED BY W. S. FIELDING, No. 65 Wall-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 15 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of [illegible]

O. E. WOOD, 23 NASSAU-ST.,
Offers for sale the following first-class
Railroad and Municipal Bonds:
ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1888.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1888, 7 per cent., first mortgage.
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 8,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent.; road now earning more than interest on bonds and stock.
ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.
NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.
ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) WAR BONDS, 7 per cent.
NEW-JERSEY STATE WAR 6 per cent. bonds.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

INDIANA STATE STOCKS.
Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five Per Cent. State Stocks, issued under an act of the General Assembly of said State, entitled "An act to provide for the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," approved Jan. 19, 1846, and an act supplementary thereto, approved Jan. 27, 1847, that said stocks would be paid in full, on presentation at the agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1870, such holders are hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the 1st day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City.
By order of the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.
New-York, July 1, 1870.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of the above-named road. The lands of the Company have recently been put in market, and at prices that will nearly, if not quite, pay off these Bonds, which are receivable at par in payment for lands sold. Sales of lands for the month of June were about $40,000. For further particulars, apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold.
J. S. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
PAYING
10 PER CENT. AND OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.
ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.
Real Valuation of Property $41,500,000
Whole Indebtedness only $550,000
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these bonds.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—First-class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the return of certificate No. [illegible] for one hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand. They have also resolved, as authorized by the recent act of the Legislature, to increase the Capital Stock by the distribution among the stockholders of $500,000 in new stock, being at the rate of ONE share for every FOUR shares this day standing in the name of each stockholder.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of tax, payable on demand, and in addition have ordered the Certificate of Undivided Profits, now outstanding, to be paid in full, on and after the 1st day of August next, with interest to that date.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Five per Cent. Dividend, and an extra Five per Cent. Dividend, free of Government tax, was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 6th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per Cent., and the Government tax, payable on demand.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 370 BROADWAY, July 11, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on demand.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 52 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 15, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at this office.
W. H. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE CORNER BROADWAY AND 1ST-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., July 8, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
JOHN H. MOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 5th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 169 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable, on demand, at their office, No. 155 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 11th of July next. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.
Relief, Niagara, Columbia, Home, Security, Mercantile Mutual and other dividend-paying securities for sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 21st of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE No. 48 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.)
This Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 12, 1870.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED A dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th of June, as follows:
At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five Hundred Dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward.
Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass-books when required on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, July 11, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of tax) has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.
ALSO,
A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT.
free of tax, to the policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1870.
AND
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
on the outstanding Scrip, payable Sept. 1, 1870.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:
Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.
JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after AUGUST 1, free of United States tax.
Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed from 16th inst. until August 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
The transfer-book will be closed on the afternoon of July 12, and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of August next.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, July 12, 1870.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from tax, has been declared payable on demand at their OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, No. 12 BROADWAY.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, AND No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN, July 11, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
C. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 7, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 Broadway.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. R. CRARY, Secretary.
JULY 6, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.
FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 13th of July.
O. S. BOGERT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable in cash, free of Government tax, on and after July 20, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed until the morning of 21st day.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 157 BROADWAY, July 8, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IVES PATENT LAMPS.

"The next best thing to daylight yet discovered."—New-York Tribune.
"They are, without hesitation, the best in the world."—[illegible]
"Ives Patent Lamps obviate all objections."—New-York Times.
"One of the largest and most successful [illegible] in the United States."—[illegible]
IVES PATENT LAMPS can be lighted, filled and trimmed without removing globe, shade or chimney. By the use of IVES PATENT LAMPS an explosion was never known.
IVES PATENT LAMP CO.
No. 31 Barclay-st. and 42 Park-place, New-York.

A BIG THING ON ICE.
TO HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND SAMPLE ROOMS.
Champagne on draught, the last glass drawn as bright and perfect as the first. By this arrangement your customer can be served with a single glass of Champagne, [illegible] a bottle, thus giving double profit over the regular bottled wine, besides saving loss and trouble of drawing corks.
Call and try it at the depot, [illegible] [illegible]
C. W. WALKER, Agent.
No. [illegible] Broome-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French cooking, baking and pastry, jellies and ice-creams, all kinds of desserts; good City references. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; best City references; would like the country for the summer; is a Protestant. Call at No. 349 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN THAT is a first-class cook, a situation in a private family; country preferred; City reference if required; only those paying good wages need call at No. 33 West 18th-st., rear room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation; is a good cook and baker; will assist with the washing; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 147 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT RESPECTABLE Protestant girl a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, in a genteel family; best references. Can be seen for two days from 10 to 12, at her last employer's, No. 16 Gramercy Park.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable Canadian Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and to do sewing; can do plain cooking; three years in last place; City or country. Call at No. 132 6th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A NATIVE OF IRELAND a Protestant young woman, very respectable, a situation as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; fully competent to fill either or both; has the best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 204 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 211 West 26th-st., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent seamstress who can cut and fit for babies and children's dresses; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 404 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, A situation; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 161 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general housework. Call at No. 27 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WET NURSES, WITH MILK TO suit different ages, can always be obtained at Mrs. HARRISON'S Nurse Agency, No. 204 [illegible], near Bowery.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. [illegible] Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER industrious man, who will be found careful and reliable about a gentleman's place; has a thorough understanding of the care of horses and is a good vegetable gardener; will be found useful in general. Address M. C., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man; is a practical farmer, gardener and coachman; fifteen years' experience in this country; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; has undoubted testimonials. Address W. P., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED Englishman, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman or vegetable gardener; can milk, and will make himself useful; has good references. Address H. B., Westport, Conn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; a thorough groom and steady driver; seven years' recommendations from last place. Address L. D., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND VEGETAble gardener's situation by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; the best of references from his last employer. Address E. M. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man, a situation as coachman and groom; is a good careful driver; best of City references; no children. Address F. S., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER YOUNG man, a situation as general house-servant; is a good waiter and can act as footman; would make himself generally useful; good testimonials; country or City; not long in the country. Call at No. 280 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by an efficient man, who thoroughly understands his business; honest, willing and obliging; twenty years' references. Call or address T. W., private stable, No. 130 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG single man as coachman and groom, or will make himself generally useful; best of City references. Call or address JAMES MANAHAN, No. 203 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, Scotch; first-class man with horses; excellent references. Call or address W. B., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S AND FLORist's situation by a young man that thoroughly understands the business. Address M. D., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation as coachman and groom; will be found obliging. Address E. C. B., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, aged 18, recently arrived from England, either in an office or in a respectable store; has good references. Address A. B., No. 280 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a reliable man; no objections to the country; first-class reference. Address J. M., Box No. 19 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SUperintend the management of a wholesale store. A liberal salary will be paid to one who can furnish satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address, with name and references, Box No. 193 Post-office.

ALL EXPERIENCED AND WELL recommended cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, &c., wanting good situations in City or country, can be suited, and no delay, at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av. Also wanted, girls lately landed.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, TRUSTworthy and active lad in a bookstore, not exceeding fifteen years of age, who writes a fair hand and resides with his parents. Address B., Box No. 10 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO TEND A bakery; one acquainted with the business. Inquire of P. S. BROWN, No. 21 3d-av.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and in certain other streets and Avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 25, 1870, they will sell at public auction in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall, in said city, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power, and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or Avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing on the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, through and along the Third-avenue with a double track to the Harlem Bridge; also, from the Third-avenue through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to the Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at its intersection with Tenth-avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad on the said streets or avenues, route or routes. Said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege or franchise, shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Controller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except [illegible] Tenth-avenue, as aforesaid, but should he, or they, be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City so to do. [illegible]
Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RODNEY S. BRANCH, Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE.—RODNEY S. BRANCH, auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 460 Pearl-st., a large assortment of fancy furs.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
J. F. [illegible], Deputy.

JOSEPH BRENNAN, Auctioneer.
JOSEPH BRENNAN & CO.—FRIDAY, July 15, at 10 A. M., at the Sales-room, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn. Large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, china, rose-wood pianos, mirrors, velvet and other carpets, &c.

HORACE WINANS, Auctioneer.
BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTgage, a wagon will be sold on the 15th day of July, 1870, at 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 113 West 42d-st., in the City of New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednes., July 13 | Calabria, Thurs., July 28
Batavia, Thursday, July 14 | Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3
Java, Wednesday, July 20 | [illegible], Thursday, Aug. 4
Abyssinia, Thurs., July 21 | Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10
Scotia, Wednes., July 27 | Tarifa, Thursday, Aug. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris ... $145, gold.
Return tickets ... $250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets ... $150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

[illegible]

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130. Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL (VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. Freeman ... July 20, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams ... July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth ... Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray ... Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price ... Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green ... Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE ... Rousseau ... SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS ... Surmont ... SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT ... Lemarie ... SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE ... Duchesne ... SATURDAY, Sept. 3

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $90.

[illegible]

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Saturday, July 16, 6 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax) ... Tuesday, July 26, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin (single berth)	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

HOLLAND, Thomas, Saturday, July 16, at 8 A. M.
ERIN, Bragg, Saturday, July 23, at 12 M.
FRANCE, Grogan, Saturday, July 30, at 5 A. M.
ITALY, Grace, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $31 currency.

Apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO BRISTOL DIRECT.

SHORT ROUTE TO SOUTH OF ENGLAND. THE ANCHOR LINE STEAM-SHIP IOWA will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, direct for Bristol.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location; Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends. Drafts payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices, HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. Pembroke Fetridge. [illegible] 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. Pembroke Fetridge. Square 16 mo, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

July 21—ARIZONA, Capt. Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavarly.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as first, and be received until 4 P. M. Wednesday, July 20.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, July 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers to collect inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, July 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, TUESDAY, July 19, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the [illegible] of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, (via Nassau) ... July 14
COLUMBIA, Capt. [illegible] ... July 21
MISSOURI, Capt. F. E. Edwards ... July 28

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue de Rivoli, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. [illegible] East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deaken, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 313 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.

On and after MONDAY, July 4, the magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. Tilton, and JESSE HOYT, Commander Jacob Sebelt, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

[illegible]

Communication tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 28, N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Wm. M. Jones ... Capt. Geo. B. Hull. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

[illegible]

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR BOSTON

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately, daily (Sundays included) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of [illegible], at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted. [illegible]

$3 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and [illegible] at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Kingston, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 18,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at [illegible], for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave the new and commodious depot, at Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., [illegible] EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock. [illegible] for BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA, and the North. [illegible] checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

[illegible]

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. [illegible], foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 1 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. [illegible] with ample room for horses and carriages.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon [illegible], at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at [illegible] A. M. and 6:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Newburg, landing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 8 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New-York, (foot of Warren-st.) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 3 A. M.; Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 2, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

SILVER WARE.

ENGLISH ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND CUTLERY.

MAPPIN & WEBB,

Celebrated manufacturers, invite AMERICANS VISITING ENGLAND to inspect their unrivaled show-rooms, containing an immense stock of their celebrated manufactures. ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE of highest quality and most beautiful design and workmanship.

TEA SERVICES, DINNER SERVICES, and TABLE CUTLERY of every description.

Please note carefully the address: NOS. 76, 77 AND 78 OXFORD-ST., AND NOS. 71 AND 72 CORNHILL, LONDON. ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD, and WINSLEY-ST. WORKS, LONDON.

The best illustrated catalogues in the trade.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE.

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY OPENING THIS DAY—Ladies Chip Hats, new styles; Straw Hats, Neapolitans, Sun Hats, real Lace Bonnets. BINNS' New Millinery, 447 Broadway, [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER OF IRON FOR THE COAST SURVEY.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, July 30, for building a steam propeller of iron, for Coast Survey service, of the size of 350 tons, O. M., below main deck.

Measurements for tonnage according to old Custom-house rules, taking the length on the load-line from forward part of stem to after-part of forward stern post, breadth of beam molded, and depth of hold from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications and plans of arrangement and general style of the vessel, will be furnished bidders on application to the Collector of Customs, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and to this office.

A guaranteed speed of eight knots an hour, under steam alone, in a trial trip at sea, for a distance of not less than 250 miles, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding four tons per twenty-four hours, will be required. In addition, a guaranteed speed of four knots an hour under steam alone, for a further distance of 250 miles at sea, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding 1½ tons for twenty-four hours, will be required. This speed is about that at which the vessel will be run when at work surveying. Economy in the consumption of coal, engineer's stores, and in wear and tear of engine and boiler, is of primary importance. Most favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the economy guaranteed in these expenses, and more particularly with the consumption of coal under steam alone, guaranteed at a rate less than that stipulated at the given speeds.

The trial trip will be between the places given below. If the vessel is built at Boston, the trip to be to New-York and back. If built at New-York, to Boston and back or to Hampton Roads and back. If built on the Delaware, to Newport and back. If built at Baltimore, to Delaware Breakwater and back. This trial trip, if satisfactory, to be at the expense of the Government; if not, then at the expense of the contractor.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision and inspection of an officer or agent of the Coast Survey, and every facility must be offered him for inspecting the materials and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in iron-ship building.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and a competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to this office or the Treasury Department,) in the sum of $20,000, that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by this office that such bid has been accepted, and for the faithful execution of the contract.

The bid should state the sum for which the vessel will be completed, as aforesaid.

Six months from the date of signing the contract will be allowed for the time in which the vessel is to be completed.

A copy of each of the general plans and specifications furnished, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be inclosed with each bid, as an evidence of the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed, "Proposal for Coast Survey Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

This vessel must be built in accordance with the American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 iron vessels for twenty years.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids two plans, one on main deck and one below, with an elevation showing the internal arrangements with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

The party whose bid is accepted will be required to furnish an acceptable model, with full detailed plans and specifications, before the contract is closed.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, Friday, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 250 tons [illegible], to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.

Measurements for tonnage according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load-line from fore part of stem to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-houses at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.

A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.

Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.

The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.

Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.

The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 18th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.

Bricks, Lime, Cement, Sand, Stone and Felt.

7,000 Face Bricks, equal to the best Croton, true and smooth face, uniform in color.

3,000 do. do., large-size, 2¼in. x 8in. x 12 in.

367,000 hard-burnt bricks, first quality, uniform in size and color, well burned.

244 barrels lime, equal to best "Thomaston," in barrels, well hooped.

1,801 barrels best Rosendale cement, fresh ground, put up in tight barrels, well papered, containing 300 pounds each.

1,247 cubic yards sharp building-sand, equal to Staten Island.

426 cubic yards broken stone, for concrete.

4,108 pounds roofing-felt, tarred.

LUMBER.

5,000 feet B. M. White Pine Plank, 2 in., No. 1, dry.
2,000 do. do. do., 1½ in., No. 1, dry.
18 pieces White Pine, 8-in. x 12-in. x 30 ft. long, No. 1, dry, say 1,080 feet.
24 pieces White Pine, 3-in. x 14-in. x 20 ft. long, No. 2, dry, 1,400 feet.
3,000 feet B. M. Southern Yellow Pine Plank, 2 in. x 12 in. wide, 12 to 20 ft. long, best quality.
500 feet B. M. Black Walnut Plank, 4 in., No. 1, dry.
130 do. do. do., 8 in. x 8 in., No. 1, dry.
500 pieces 3-in. Spruce Plank, 10 in. wide, 13 ft. long.

HARDWARE.

13,000 lbs. 6 in. iron cut spikes; 3,000 lbs. 12d. iron cut nails; 500 lbs. 20d. do.; 500 lbs. 30d. do.; 600 lbs. 10d. do. and 400 lbs. 8d. do.; 300 lbs. 3d. and 500 lbs. 8d. iron cut nails, brad heads; 25 doz. 2 in. iron axle frame pulleys; [illegible]

1,900 lbs. 4x½ in. best Ulster flat iron.
2,800 lbs. 2x½ in. do.; 1,200 lbs. 1¼x1¼ in. do.
6,738 lbs. 3 in. x 1 in. do.

75 lineal feet wrought-iron crest railing, as per sample at yard; 6,600 pounds braziers' copper sheets, 30 in. x 60 in., 28 lbs. to the sheet; 1,500 lbs. 4 lb. milled lead; 75 lbs. Banca tin; 80 lbs. copper rivets, ⅜ in. long.

ROPES, &c.

2 coils 4½ in., say 1,100 lbs., and 2 coils 2 in., say 300 lbs., Manilla rope; 200 lbs. cotton waste.

PAINTS, &c.

1,800 lbs. white lead, (in oil,) 350 lbs. red lead, (dry,) 40 lbs. burnt umber, (in oil,) 20 lbs. raw sienna, (in oil,) 700 lbs. putty, 110 sheets rough plate glass, (hammered,) 24x26 in., ¼ in. thick; 300 feet window glass, [illegible] All of the above material to be of the best quality.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separately, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas until the 15th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, i. e., exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor. G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary. COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 10th May, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 13, 1870.

Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the form of proposal, of guarantee and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantee must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12—Leather.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot-stuff.	No. 14—Ox Hides for rope.
No. 5—Iron and Steel.	No. 15—Brushes.
No. 6—Galley Iron.	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 7—Chain Iron.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 20—Firewood and Coal
	No. 21—Sand.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 5, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20.

WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.

NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 5, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 11, 1870.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE Chief of Ordnance, bids will be received until the 10th of August for the following kinds and amounts (more or less) of scrap metals at this Armory, viz.:

128,000 pounds coarse scrap Wrought Iron.
3,000 pounds trimmings Wrought Iron.
200,000 pounds turnings gun-barrel Wrought Iron.
100,000 pounds millings Wrought Iron.
11,000 pounds coarse scrap Steel.
[illegible]
40,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron (25,000 pounds of old [illegible] plates.)
30,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron, burned.
4,000 pounds Old Boiler Flues, 2 inches diameter, 380 in number.

The bids will be indorsed "Proposals for Scrap Metal," and will state the price per pound offered for each kind. The right to reject any or all bids, should they be unsatisfactory, is reserved.

Further information may be obtained on application to this Armory. J. G. BENTON, Brevet Colonel Commanding.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.

The bids for the construction of an iron steam propeller of 350 tons, opened in this Department June 30, being considered exorbitant, separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock on Friday, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a steam propeller of wood, of 350 tons. General plans, conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, Me., Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Renewed proposals are also invited for the same class of vessel, iron, upon the same plans, conditions and specifications as were issued June 1.

No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR A STEAM PROPELLER OF WOOD FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.

Separate and sealed proposals will also be received at this office until noon, July 30, for building the steam propeller of wood for Coast Survey Service, of the size of 350 tons O. M.

The conditions to be the same as those stated for an iron vessel, as advertised under date of June 23, so far as applicable.

Specifications and general plans will be furnished bidders on application to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbery slabs. New show-rooms with finer assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 164 and 166 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 23 West 21st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; best variety in this City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS. Rich and elegant designs, from $12 [illegible] $25. P. R. STEWART & CO., No. 639 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 34 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1870. JULIETTE RAYMOND, E. D. MORGAN, Administrators. ja27-lawsmTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. GAYNOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Robert Gillen, Attorney, No. 50 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 25 day of February, 1870. CHARLOTTE A. GAYNOR, Executrix. EDWARD F. GAYNOR, Executor. f18-lawsmTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Mahlon Apgar, one of the Executors, No. 72 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of June, 1870. MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS, MAHLON APGAR, SAMUEL TOOKE. jy30-lawsmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER I. NEVIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of June, 1870. GEORGE L. NEVIUS, JOHN F. NEVIUS, Executors, &c. jy30-lawsmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALIBURTON FALES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. [illegible] Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of June, 1870. SAML. W. BRIDGHAM, Executor. je9-lawsmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of December, 1869. AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAINT ROSE REYNAL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870. JEAN PIERRE JULES REYNAL, Executor. mh17-lawsmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOD GIBSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of Wood Gibson, [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of March, 1870. JAMES BLAKLEY, Executor. mh17-lawsmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, [illegible] ELIPHALET W. BOOTMAN, Administrator, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with closets; hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two, $16 and $18 a week, and fine hall room $7, in the first-class house No. 169 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WILL let furnished rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to gentlemen and families; house and board first-class. Apply at No. 12 East 24th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 71 WEST 11TH-ST.—THREE DOORS west of 5th-av.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, with or without board; gas, bath, &c., on floor. References exchanged.

A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room and bedroom connecting, with board, in a private family, if required; terms very moderate. Apply at No. 200 West 28th-st.

FRONT AND BACK ROOM, HOT AND cold water, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 149 East 24th-st.

TO LET—NO. 230 HUDSON-ST., THREE neatly-furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen only.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD IN an elegant house delightfully located, 1½ hours from New-York by Erie Railway. Inquire of A. A. HAVEN, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, corner Wall and William sts.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE WELL accommodated at a farmer's house, one mile from Catskill, at reasonable terms. Address F. M. GOETCHIUS, Catskill.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL, FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.

This elegant hotel will be opened on the 25th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.

TERMS FOR BOARD, &C., Address STOKES, GARDNER & CO., Long Branch.

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

This celebrated Institution has changed hands, and was thoroughly renovated and reopened June 15, as a first-class resort for Summer guests. Six hours from New-York, by New-Haven boat or cars, on main route to White Mountains and Montreal. Moderate prices, and superior accommodations for 200 guests.

In all the resources which render attractive a resort for invalids or pleasure-seekers, Round Hill stands alone and unrivaled. The charming rural scenery and inimitable landscape have acquired for it a world-wide reputation. For Illustrated Circulars, address B. P. BACKUS, M. D., Proprietor.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL, FRANKLIN COUNTY, VT.

This first-class hotel is now open for guests. The hotel is adjacent to and connected with the Missisquoi Springs, whose waters have wrought such wonderful cures in cancers, scrofula, Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys. The Springs are situated nine miles from St. Albans; route by Harlem or Hudson River Railroad. Band of Music in attendance. Board this season from $12 to $18 a week; or $60 a month. J. D. SUBLETT, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Madison County, N. Y.—Drawing-room and sleeping-cars, via Hudson River Railroad, from 30th-st. Depot, at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., through, without change, to Chittenango Station. For illustrated circular address Capt. W. D. STEWART, as above, or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

SURF HOTEL, Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE.

Delightfully located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J., twenty-five miles from New-York. Dr. KENT, proprietor, No. 174 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house; 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain and scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

OTTAWA HOTEL, MONTREAL, CANADA.—Recently enlarged and newly furnished; now accommodates nearly 400 guests; the best hotel in Canada. D. C. Burnett has had over twenty years experience in first-class hotels in New-York City and State of New-York. BURNETT & DOYLE, Proprietors.

INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND. Opening of the Bath Hotel, May 1. Opening of the Whey establishment, May 1. Repeated daily performance of the Spa Orchestra. [illegible]

INTERLAKEN—GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.—Season of 1870—Opened April 1. [illegible] Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, N. Y., is open for Summer boarders. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHin two hours of City Hall; location must be healthy and easy of access, and good board; by advertiser, his wife, three children, baby and nurse, and self twice a week. Address H., No. 1,808 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J. J. R. BURWOOD, Principal. The school year, consisting of forty-two weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y. (formerly M. Churchill's school.) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR. The next year will begin Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 24 West 51st-st.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHAS. SMITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV. The school will open Sept. 21. The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dr. Shears, Principal; location the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of ladies lectures. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request. Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $200. Next term begins Sept. 1.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. A. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 14 East 33d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I., Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. [illegible] MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED FOR Autumn openings. Send for MUTUAL PLAN. Address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

TO TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS IN AUTUMN.—Now is the time to apply to American School Institute, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS In September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Manufacturers of patent Spring-back Account Books.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY IS ADMITTED into our firm as a partner. E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr. ... Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE ... Manager

THE GREAT TRIUMPH. EXCITEMENT AT ITS HEIGHT. MME. KATHI LANNER'S World-renowned VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE, the most complete Terpsichorean Organization IN THE WORLD.

The Beautiful and Poetical Ballet Fantastique, entitled LA GISELLE; or, THE WILLIS.

GISELLA ... A peasant girl ... KATHI LANNER
Myrtha ... Queen of the Willis ... Bertha Lind
Duke Albert, disguised as a peasant ... Mons. G. de Francisco

And the entire Viennoise Ballet Troupe.

A new Cosmopolitan Ballet, arranged by Mons. AJAX, entitled THE NATIONS; or, THE CONSCRIPT AND VIVANDIERE. AJAX, ROSE, LUPO, ALBERTINA, And the entire Parisian Ballet Troupe.

The rattling Comedietta, entitled BROTHER BILL AND ME. GEO. C. BONIFACE, HARRY JACKSON, WM. DAVIDGE, Jr., MRS. G. C. BONIFACE.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

Seats secured in advance at the Box-office; also, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.

No. 585 Broadway. MONDAY, July 11, 1870. BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. Burlesque Opera, LA SOMNAMBULA. MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.

SARATOGA RACES.

TWO MEETINGS.
SIX DAYS EACH.
COMMENCING JULY 14 AND AUG. 12.

A PICNIC

Of the Sportsmen of New-York and vicinity will be held at Elm Park, 92d-st., near 9th-av., on FRIDAY, July 15, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Speaking, music and dancing.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.
TWO MEETINGS.
SIX DAYS EACH.
COMMENCING JULY 14 AND AUG. 12.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

A LADY GOING IN THE COUNTRY will sell a beautiful rose-wood seven-octave Pianoforte; price, $225; cost, $650; seven and a half octaves, first-class makers, carved case and legs; latest improvements. Apply at No. 69 [illegible]

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-rooms, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; rent-money allowed; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby. Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 16 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS ERB and PHILLIP ERB, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed, &c., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,600.—At the City of New-York, in said district, the 28th day of June, A. D. 1870.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—This cause came on to be heard at the City of New-York, in said Court, on the [illegible] day of April, A. D. 1870, and A. Blumenstiel, Esq., appeared for and on behalf of the petitioners and made proof of service of the petition and the order to show cause made and entered thereon on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870, on Louis Erb, by leaving a copy of said petition and order at No. [illegible], in said City, the last place of residence of said Louis Erb, on the 26th day of March, 1870, and on such proof of service, and the said Louis Erb failing to appear, whereupon the matter was adjourned as to said Louis Erb, to the 2d day of April, A. D. 1870, and it appearing that no personal service of said petition and order could be made on said Phillip Erb, an order was passed and entered on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1870, for the publication of said order to show cause, which was by order of the Court on said 2d day of April, A. D. 1870, extended for hearing to the 23d day of April aforesaid, as to said Phillip Erb, in the Times and the Commercial Advertiser, newspapers published in the City of New-York; that on said 23d day of April, the said A. Blumenstiel appeared for and on behalf of said petitioners and made due proof of service of said order to show cause on said Phillip Erb, in the manner directed by said order of publication, and the said Phillip Erb failed to appear, and thereupon the matter was on motion of said Blumenstiel, adjourned to the 14th day of May, A. D. 1870, and on said 14th again, to the 28th said May, and again to the 11th of June, A. D. 1870, and on said [illegible] to the 18th, and on said 18th to the 25th day of June, and on said 25th day of June the said Louis Erb and Phillip Erb failed to appear, and their default was duly taken, the said A. Blumenstiel being then in Court and attending on behalf of said petitioners; and thereupon, and upon consideration of the proofs in said cause, and the default aforesaid, it was found that the facts set forth in said petition were true, and it is therefore adjudged that the said Louis Erb and Phillip Erb became bankrupts within the true intent and meaning of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, before the filing of the said petition, and they are therefore declared and adjudged bankrupts accordingly; and it is further ordered that the said bankrupts shall, within five days after the date of this order, make and deliver or transmit by mail, post-paid, to the Marshal, as Messenger, a schedule of his creditors and an inventory of his estate, in the form and verified in the manner required of the petitioning debtor by the said act; and it is further ordered that the above-entitled case be referred to Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of this Court, to take such proceedings thereon as are required by the said act.—Witness, the Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1870.

[Seal of the Court.] GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court for said district.

I, George F. Betts, Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original adjudication in bankruptcy, made in the above-entitled matter.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the said Court to be hereunto affixed, at the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, this 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1870, and of the Independence of the said United States, the 94th. jy14-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT WILSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Robert Wilson, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of July, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 29th day of June, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. jy30-law2wTh*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EGBERT C. BRADFORD and JAMES H. RENICK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Egbert C. Bradford and James H. Renick, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 2,604.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD H. JOHNSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Richard H. Johnson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1870. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City. jy14-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN HECKER and GEORGE WILLIAMS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Hecker and George Williams, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1870. CHESTER M. FOSTER, Assignee, No. 2 Howard-st. je30-law3wTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS. THRONGS TURNED AWAY. EMMET as FRITZ VON VANDERBLINKINSTOFFEN, THE GERMAN EMIGRANT, in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!! EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM! EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!! EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!

The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION, EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE. MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY, 1½ P. M. SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

SARATOGA RACES.

TWO MEETINGS.
SIX DAYS EACH.
COMMENCING JULY 14 AND AUG. 12.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THIS EVENING THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON, TO POUGHKEEPSIE, landing at Cozzens and Newburg only, on SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1870.

The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. Tilton, will leave pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely; 24th-st., North River, at 9:30 A. M., landing at Cozzens and Newburg only. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M.; Newburg, 4 P. M.; Cozzens, 4:30 P. M.; arriving at New-York at 8 o'clock P. M. The Band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will discourse choice music during the entire trip. Private parlors, where meals will be served if required, can be engaged on application to the Purser, on board. Fare—To Cozzens, $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 25 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip—To Cozzens, $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 4, three grand EXCURSIONS daily, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK AND RETURN, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. Tilton, from Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: 8:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, à la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11:30 A. M. boat. Fare, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

GRAND EXCURSIONS—NORTH AND East River Line—To the sea-shore of Coney Island.

NORTH RIVER LINE. The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:30, 3:30; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

EAST RIVER LINE. [illegible] runs regularly every day, leaving [illegible] at 8:30, 11:30, 2:30; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9, 12, and 3 o'clock. [illegible] people generally, can be assured of order and good regulations.

SATURDAYS—FISHING BANKS.—New and staunch steam-boat FLORENCE will leave Warren-st., Pier No. 29, on July 16, 23, Aug. 6, 13, 20 and 27, at 5:30 A. M.; return at 4 P. M. Bait, lines and refreshments. No intoxicating liquors sold on board.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort and safety, having accommodation for 3,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers' and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steam-boats of all kinds if desired. J. & S. MYERS, Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

IONA ISLAND, ON THE HUDSON, is now open for excursions and picnic parties. The grounds have been much improved, and are the most romantic and attractive on the Hudson. For choice of days and terms apply soon, call upon HASBROUCK & BUSHNELL, No. 164 Fulton-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and [illegible] P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

12:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

3:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 5, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent. NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.

8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. from New-York and the 8 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; ‡12:45, 4:15, 4:45 and ‡6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; ‡1, 12 M., 4:15, 5 and ‡6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. JUNE 13, 1870.

* Daily. † For Hackensack only. ‡ For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.

On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in Traveler's Official Railway Guide and Lord's Connecticut River Valley Guide.

THE RIOT.

Two More Deaths from Injuries Received Reported.

Precarious Condition of Several of the Wounded.

Fuller Details of the Recent Disturbances.

Action of the Coroner—A Survey of the Conduct of the Police.

The terrible riot that occurred on Tuesday afternoon in Elm Park and its immediate neighborhood, in Eighth and Ninth avenues, near Ninetieth-street, made a profound impression upon the public mind yesterday, the details of the disturbance affording a picture of horror and disorder seldom witnessed even in this densely-populated City. The riot was the leading topic of conversation, and it seemed to have a decided effect among all classes of the community, and a general sentiment of regret was expressed that it should have occurred with such disastrous results.

Many reputable citizens, who remember that former anniversaries of the battle of the Boyne were marked in this City by outbreaks and violence, were of opinion that all public demonstrations of both Orangemen and Ribbonmen should be prohibited, as they only serve to provoke breaches of the peace and perpetuate a feud that is intensified by time and remoteness from the scene and causes of its origin. This class argued plausibly that we have native sources of discord in superabundance, and should use all possible means to prevent demonstrations by either Protestant or Catholic Irishmen. There were others, however, who argued in favor of all men of all creeds honoring such days and events as they see fit, and claiming that it is the duty of the Police to use all possible effort to preserve the public peace on all occasions, and it was insisted that had this been done, the disorder of Tuesday would not have occurred. This class was strongly intrenched behind the facts of the particular case which provoked the discussion. Under these circumstances, a natural desire was manifested for further and more comprehensive details of the riots. The account which appeared in the TIMES, yesterday, proved, on subsequent investigation, to be in the main entirely correct, yet there were many new facts obtained yesterday, and fresher events occurring, which will prove of interest.

SCENES AT THE PARK YESTERDAY.

The grounds of Elm Park were visited yesterday by a large number of people who sought to gratify their curiosity by walking over the scenes of the battles there enacted, and judging for themselves of the extent of the struggles. At either corner of the Park resting on Ninetieth-street, the traces of a sanguinary struggle were distinctly visible. The fences were in a state of wreck; the sod was torn and soiled by the pressure of many feet. Large numbers of small stones, similar to those found on newly-made macadamized roads, lay scattered over the grass, while here and there a stray club or fence-picket contributed to the general confusion, and marked the scenes of conflict, as well as shattered guns and heaps of slain betokened a battle-field during the war. A few of those who reside in the neighborhood loitered about and filled the ears of those willing to listen with startling and sometimes improbable stories of the riot.

The extent of the struggle in the Park itself was fully as great as was stated in yesterday's TIMES, though the fact that so few were seriously wounded or killed at that point would seem to contradict the assertion. This is easily explained by the presence of Capt. HELME and his small force of Police, who formed the advance guard of the conservators of the public peace. They only numbered sixteen men, it is true, and were divided into insignificant squads. Yet these men proved to be brave and reliant, for they first divided the rioters into two bodies by their initial charge at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Ninetieth-street, and then quelled the second disturbance in Ninth-avenue. The statement made yesterday that the reinforcements of Police took part in dispersing the mob in Ninth-avenue, was incorrect. Capt. HELME and nine men were all who were engaged at that point, and they succeeded in stopping the fight after nearly one hundred of the rioters had forced their way into the park. Thus it was that so few arrests were made, as the Policemen had enough to do to hold possession of the Park.

STATEMENT OF THE ELM PARK PROPRIETOR.

Mr. RENTZ, the proprietor of Elm Park, who was present when the disturbance occurred, thus describes the scenes of disorder as he witnessed them:

"There had been a butcher picnic here the day previous, and they had some live stock in one of the stables, which were to be awarded as prizes for good marksmanship. These animals still remained in the stable yesterday when the Orangemen's Association came out. A more peaceable and well-behaved party I never had on my grounds. They were very orderly, although they were very numerous, and in selling them beer, those who had drank paid for their beer, and instead of hanging about the counter, they retired, and gave the others a chance. Well, I was sitting out talking with some of the ladies and telling them about the butchers' picnic and the cattle, when suddenly a number of shots came from Ninetieth-street. I saw the picknickers all jumping off from the dancing platform and running down toward the house, and then the gate and run out. They could not all get out of the gate quick enough, so some rushed at another part of the fence and broke it down in their haste to get out, and in a short time they were all off of the ground. Those who made the attack threw stones from Ninetieth-street and shot through the fence. I ran on the first appearance of trouble, and ordered my bar to be closed, and I took my money-drawer upstairs. I understood that a woman on the platform was shot in the mouth. She was carried upstairs in my house, and after a while some friends took her away. When I came down stairs I was told that there were some persons lying on the ground, shot. I didn't believe it; so I went and looked, and saw four men lying on the ground, three wounded and one dead. There was also one who was taken upstairs badly clubbed on the head. The picnickers broke my railing, and knocked my tables to pieces to make clubs to protect themselves with, and broke and carried off about one hundred and fifty beer-tumblers, which were used by them for protection against their assailants. The women protected themselves with tumblers. It was a losing day with me. I had the dead and wounded conveyed to the Thirty-first Precinct Station-house in my wagons. Policemen went with each wagon to protect those in it. The first attack was made from Ninetieth-street upon the people in the Park. There would never have been any disturbance if they had not been attacked. There were no inflammatory speeches, as reported in some of the papers. I never saw men conduct themselves more decently. They were enjoying themselves in one place with a fife and drum. This is the first difficulty of any magnitude that has occurred in Elm Park for five years. I did not know what was the character of the party who engaged my grounds. I did not know or expect that they were Orangemen. They did not tell me that they were."

WHO THE RIOTERS WERE.

Considerable difficulty was experienced, even yesterday, in definitely ascertaining who were the originators of the riot. The fact was, however, pretty well established that the main body of rioters did not come from the Boulevard exclusively, the example being set by the Croton Aqueduct men at and in Fifty-ninth-street. These men were much excited at the appearance of the Orangemen, and uttered foolish threats as well as gibes as the procession passed on the route to the Park. The appearance of those men who had come from down-town started the movement to the Croton water men dropped their tools and proceeded up the Boulevard. As they came up to the Boulevard laborers, the latter followed the lead of those who had excited themselves to madness and fury by appealing to their baser passions and national hatred. The scene at this juncture must have been a fearful one, judging from the description of those few who were disinterested spectators. The Orangemen had very imprudently determined to march up the Boulevard, instead of proceeding to the Park in the Eighth-avenue cars, and their unwelcome presence among their faction foes, with their hated Orange ribbons, their banners inscribed and decorated with the name and legendary features of the Prince of ORANGE, and above all their faction tunes of "Over the Boyne Water," "Croppies Lie Down," and others of suggestive import, created the wildest excitement among the ignorant and bitterly-prejudiced Irish laborers. Scarcely had the procession passed when the down-town gangs of angered workmen made their appearance, and by dint of fierce faction cries, and, in some instances, brute force, they either induced or forced the laborers to quit their work and join in the mob as it pushed for Elm Park.

These proceedings necessarily occupied considerable time, and the rioters were not able to reach the Park until after 2 o'clock. It is doubtful, judging from information gleaned yesterday, whether a riot would even then have occurred, had it not been fanned into a fierce and angry flame by the voices and actions of some unknown men, who were evidently acting in concert and with premeditated design. These self-constituted leaders acted in the most determined spirit and assumed the initiative by throwing stones and calling upon their foolish followers to attack the Orangemen. Such was the origin of the riot and its commencement.

PROGRESS OF THE STRUGGLE.

As was stated yesterday, the first assault was made by the Ribbonmen at the corner of Ninetieth-street and Eighth-avenue, and consisted principally of showers of stones and other missiles, enlivened at brief intervals by the discharge of pistols. The Orangemen had begun a reply to the assault when Capt. HELME made his appearance with his brave little force of sixteen batons, and dispersed the mob by a brilliant charge. The rioters divided into two gangs after the onslaught of the Police, one going through Ninetieth-street and forcing their way into the Park on the Ninth-avenue side, when they recommenced their assault. Capt. HELME had only nine men with him as he reached this new scene of disorder, the remaining seven having been left behind to do their best in preserving order. Despite his diminished force, Capt. HELME remained undaunted, and proved himself as good a leader as during the draft riots of 1863, for he again rushed into the midst of the mêlée, although he and his men were exposed to the fire of both the opposing factions. The appearance of the Police seemed to quiet the apprehensions of the Orangemen, for they appear to have desisted from a system of defense, leaving the Police to deal with the mob, while they employed their time in gathering together their affrighted wives and children. The Police drove off the mob, who moved rapidly down the avenue into the Boulevard, and so gained Eighth-avenue by a rapid passage over the fields and through the mass of rude shanties which are found in that section.

The remainder of the rioters pushed up Eighth-avenue, and finding that the Orangemen were leaving the Park in large numbers with their families, they made a cowardly and unprovoked attack upon those hapless people. Men, women and children shared alike in sustaining the brunt of the assault. Such of them as had already gained the cars were saluted by a shower of stones that came hurtling through the windows and inflicted severe wounds, or rattled with dire import over their heads. Those who were still in the road sought refuge in the Central Park, but they were pursued and many terribly beaten. There were only three policemen at this point, and they were almost helpless. Still they endeavored to check the disturbance and managed to aid the car-drivers in starting their vehicles. This created a slight diversion, for some of the Ribbonmen moved angrily down the avenue, and formed a connecting link in the long chain of rioters which had by that time begun to show itself along the track of the railroad. Then ensued a series of skirmishes more or less bloody, and they would have resulted in a long list of casualties had not the Police reinforcements made their appearance. Inspectors DILKS and JAMESON were soon on the ground, and so disposed of the forces at their command that the riot was partially quelled. A small force joined Capt. HELME, and aided him in clearing the park of all evil-disposed men, and protecting those who had been fortunate enough to remain inside the grounds. The disturbance was effectually ended at the park by these means, and the Police stationed along Eighth-avenue began to check the waves of disorder as they broke out along the line.

The riot at Fifty-ninth-street was entirely unforeseen by the Police, as it was believed the rioters had not reached that point; but the fight was opened by a crowd of men who had evidently come for the purpose. No sooner had they reached the transfer station of the Railroad Company than they made a rush upon the passengers. Several persons were injured before the reserves of the Sixth and Fourteenth Wards came up on their way to the front. Their opportune appearance stopped the fight, and the entire riot was at an end. As was stated yesterday, several of those who were wounded at Fifty-ninth-street ran into Central Park for protection, which was afforded them by the Park Police, who had been all the time doing good service in aiding the fugitives up town, and piloting them safely through the Park to the western lines of travel. The wounded were sent to the Yorkville Police Station, and from thence to Bellevue Hospital.

A DERELICT POLICE CAPTAIN.

Judging from statements made yesterday, there appears to be good ground for complaint and censure against Capt. THOMAS KILLALEA, commanding the Twenty-second Precinct Police. It is claimed that had he acted up to the instincts of a true Police officer he would have been able to prevent the riot altogether, for he was aware that preparations for it were in progress long before Capt. HELME heard of them. It is now established without any doubt that the Twenty-second Precinct Police apprehended a riot between the Orangemen and the Ribbonmen as early as 11½ o'clock in the forenoon, as it was spoken of in the station house while the writer was attending the inquest in the case of the murdered SCHEEBLE. The Police stated that the Orangemen were going up the avenues followed by a mob of men and women, and news soon arrived that some laborers were stopping work and preparing to assault the procession. It does not appear that Capt. KILLALEA made any investigation as to the truth of the rumors, nor did he notify the Superintendent of Police that trouble was anticipated. Had he taken proper action he might have checked the disorderly movement of the Croton Aqueduct men, and secured the persons of the leaders. The ounce of prevention would have done more at that time than all the subsequent efforts of the Police.

In total contrast to the neglect of Capt. KILLALEA was the promptness of Capt. JOHN HELME. As soon as the latter became convinced that trouble was impending, he left the Park and proceeded to the Station-house, where he telegraphed to the Superintendent for assistance, giving his reasons. Mr. JOURDAN not having heard from the Captain commanding the lower Precinct that any disturbance was probable, did not at first realize the danger. He therefore asked Capt. HELME if twenty-five men would not be sufficient to preserve the peace instead of the fifty asked for. Capt. HELME had, meanwhile, gathered in his own force, and as he started for the Park sent back word to his superior that the need was urgent. Superintendent JOURDAN then sent forward the reserves of the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second, and it was fortunate he did so. There can be no doubt that had Capt. KILLILEA complied with the rules of the Department, Mr. JOURDAN would have had sufficient time to send a force to the Park before any attack could be made, and the mere presence of these men would have been sufficient to prevent any outbreak.

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE POLICE.

It now appears that when the Orangemen determined to celebrate the day that has caused so much bloodshed ever since the passage of the Boyne by the Prince of ORANGE their leaders made formal application to Superintendent JOURDAN for an escort. Instead of ordering out the entire Police Department, as the Commissioners did on St. Patrick's Day, Mr. JOURDAN responded to the application of the Orangemen by ordering out a platoon of men from the Twenty-eighth Precinct, the occasion of the proposed procession not being deemed of sufficient importance to require a larger force. The escort platoon accompanied the procession through the line of march to Elm Park, where, for some reason, the policemen neglected to stay, and returned immediately to their Station-house, some miles distant. Meanwhile the negligence of Capt. KILLILEA in reporting the fears of his subordinates to the Police Superintendent, left that official in utter ignorance of this first threatening of the public peace. The Orangemen, with their wives and children, to the number of 2,500, as a consequence, were left in the midst of a district inhabited exclusively by their hereditary enemies, with the protection afforded only by the Police of the Thirty-first Precinct, which altogether consists of twenty-three men, out of which Capt. HELME was able to assemble but nine to meet the first onset of 400 infuriated zealots.

Too much praise cannot be given Superintendent JOURDAN for the energy and skill he displayed when the danger of an outbreak was reported to him at 2:30 o'clock by Capt. HELME, in moving the reserves in force upon the threatened point. It is to the credit of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, that free transportation was furnished and the Police hurried forward with all possible speed. Upon the part of the Superintendent and the Captains, there was no hesitation when confronted with the riot, and the single mistake was in not using every precaution to render it impossible by stationing a large reserve on the spot early in the day.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following is a corrected list of the killed and wounded as obtained yesterday, several of the unknown having been identified:

Killed.

CHARLES BRADY, aged twenty-four, a native of Ireland, residing in Fifty-third-street, near Eleventh-avenue, had a wife and children, was a marble-polisher, and formerly worked for JACQUES & MOONY, in Fifty-fourth-street. His friends claim that he was out of work and happened to be in the neighborhood of the riot on Tuesday while looking for a job in the Central Park. His body was found by the Police in Chauncey's-lane, near Eighth-avenue, after one of the fights had taken place.

JAMES BRADY, aged fifteen, a native of Ireland, residing in Fifty-fourth-street. He was employed in carrying tools for the workmen on sewers in the Boulevard, and joined the mob. He was killed in Eighth-avenue, near Ninetieth-street, by a pistol-shot in the forehead. The father of the boy insisted that his son was not a rioter, though the Police differ with him. Mr. BRADY was very much excited in the Station-house yesterday, and announced that he would have justice on the Orangemen if it cost him $100.

DANIEL B. CROWLEY, aged 46, a native of Ireland, residing in Broadway, near Sixty-eighth-street, was killed by a pistol-shot in Elm Park, as he was entering the inclosure at Ninetieth-street. He was a member of the Boulevard gang.

FRANCIS WOOD, of No. 323 Ninth-street, who had received a fracture of the skull, died in Bellevue Hospital at a late hour on Tuesday night. He was 25 years of age and resided at No. 323 East Ninth-street.

An unknown man, who entered Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition, died yesterday afternoon, and his remains were placed in the Morgue for identification.

Wounded.

The following are the wounded remaining in Bellevue Hospital, all of whose hurts are of a serious character, four being considered fatal cases:

JOHN SHIELDS, aged forty years; residence, Hastings.

WILLIAM CAIN, aged thirty-one; residence, No. 1,406 Third-avenue.

ROBERT NUTT, thirty; No. 68 Gansevoort-street.

SAMUEL SMITH, thirty-five; No. 114 Mulberry-street.

MARY MORRISSEY, aged twenty-one; No. 187 Forsyth-street.

THOMAS MURRAY, thirty-nine; No. 22 North Moore-street.

PATRICK CAIN, forty; No. 409 East Fifteenth-street.

JOHN HERON, thirty; No. 245 West Twenty-sixth-street.

JOHN JOHNSON, thirty-five; No. 144 Mulberry-street.

THOMAS S. ADAMS, aged fifty-three, of No. 324 West Thirtieth-street.

An unknown man, still insensible, and cannot live.

THOMAS BARNETT, aged thirty, of No. 131 West Twenty-eighth-street.

JOHN HERON, aged thirty, of East Seventeenth-street.

All of these except MARY MORRISSEY, are natives of Ireland, and some of them are not expected to recover.

There were, of course, very many who went home with slight cuts and contusions, of whom no record has been or can be obtained, and among these were undoubtedly many women and children. It is not probable, however, that any of those killed and disabled by wounds were carried off the field of battle by friends, and it is therefore almost certain that the list embraces all cases of death or serious hurts.

ACTION OF THE CORONER.

Capt. HELME yesterday notified Coroner SCHIRMER of the necessity of his action in the case of the three men killed on Tuesday, and whose remains were lying in the One Hundredth-street Police Station. The Coroner decided that, as the Police Captain was not quite ready to proceed and furnish the witnesses required, to postpone the inquest until Tuesday next, in order that the Police may hunt up evidence. Superintendent JOURDAN has already detailed Detectives CLAPP and BENNETT to assist Capt. HELME, and it is understood that a list of witnesses has been made, though the names are prudently withheld for the present.

Dr. JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Deputy to Coroner SCHIRMER, proceeded yesterday afternoon to make the necessary post-mortem examination of the bodies of the men he found at the Station-house. In the case of CHARLES BRADY, the doctor found that death had been caused by a pistol-shot wound, the bullet having entered the body between the first and second ribs on the left side, one inch to the left of the median line, the course of the ball being downward and backward to the spine, between the seventh and eighth ribs. The missile traversed the left lung, and the immediate cause of death was hemorrhage, the thorax being found full of blood. The ball was imbedded in the spinal column. He found the skull of JAMES BRADY so lacerated that it was impossible to determine the nature of the fatal wound. The statement that the boy was struck in the forehead by two bullets is based upon finding two holes in his cap. The skull was smashed and the brains crushed out of shape and substance, so that the trace of the bullet could not be found.

In examining the remains of DANIEL B. CROWLEY, a pistol-shot wound was found 6½ inches from the right nipple with oblique direction, 6½ inches from median line, and 7 inches below the axilla. The ball passed upward and outward, and emerged between the fourth and fifth ribs on the left side, having passed through the lobes of both lungs and heart, also causing a rupture of the liver where it entered the body. The remains were then surrendered to the relatives, who removed them in rough-looking carts filled with straw, the proceeding being viewed with singular interest by a group of women and children who had assembled near the door of the Police Station.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

JACOB PETERS, aged thirty-four, a German store-keeper, residing in Eighth-avenue, near Seventy-second-street, who had been arrested for firing a pistol and being drunk and disorderly, was yesterday arraigned before Justice McQUADE, at the Harlem Police Court. The Magistrate decided that there was no evidence to connect him with the riot, and so released the accused.

JOHN BOYD, aged twenty-six, a clerk, native of the United States, married, residing at No. 306 West Twelfth-street, had been arrested by Officer FAVELL for disorderly conduct. The Magistrate held him for examination.

ROBERT DAWSON, aged twenty-nine, a native of Ireland, laborer, residing in Tenth-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, was arraigned for disorderly conduct, and remanded for examination.

Considerable surprise was manifested in various circles of society, that so few arrests had been made by the Police during the progress of the riots. So far as Capt. HELME's command is concerned—they having made all the arrests reported—it is easy of explanation. He had only nine men with him when he made a dash upon the mob, consequently they could not have arrested more than that number. To secure their persons in the Station-house the Police would have been compelled to leave the scene and abandon the picnic party to another assault. Why the squads of Police scattered along the avenue failed to make any arrests, is not fully explained. Their failure to do so presents the only bad feature in the conduct of the force present on the ground.

Inquiry was made yesterday at the Police Headquarters for tidings of one JOHN GARDNER, aged twenty-two, residing at No. 524 West Thirty-seventh-street. He had attended the picnic and was seen in the Park by a friend just before the riot commenced. As his relatives failed to find him at Bellevue Hospital or anywhere else, his whereabouts are a mystery. Search will be made for him.

DEATH OF ANOTHER VICTIM.

WM. KANE, one of those injured in the Elm Park riot, died last evening, at Bellevue Hospital. It was he who was attacked in Central Park, by a number of Orangemen, while returning from his work, totally ignorant of the riot, in which he had taken no part. He was shot at and beaten, but death resulted from a frightful stab wound, apparently given by a saber, in the right side. He resided at No. 1,405 Third-avenue.

Another Riot Prevented.

The body of FRANCIS WOOD, one of those injured during the Elm Park riot, who died at Bellevue Hospital within a few hours, was last evening conveyed to his former residence, No. 323 East Ninth-street. WOOD, who had worked in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, had been an Orangeman, and the appearance of the remains in Mackerelville was the signal for the gathering of a large crowd about the house which contained them, to hoot and indulge in other disorderly demonstrations. The fact was promptly reported to Capt. BENNETT, at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, and he lost no time in repairing to the spot with his reserves. The appearance of the Police was sufficient to disperse the crowd, but Capt. BENNETT left a sufficient force to prevent any reassembling of the Ribbonmen, who seemed disposed to renew the horrible scenes of Tuesday.

Meeting of the Orangemen—Another Picnic to be held in August—Belligerent Resolutions.

The Orangemen held a meeting on Tuesday night after they had escaped from the clutches of the mob, and after an excited and stormy discussion decided that they considered that they possessed as much right to parade in regalia and with appropriate banners on any day they pleased to select as members of the St. Patrick Societies. They spoke of the fact that the celebration of the battle of the Boyne was a simple picnic, and their families participated in the pleasures of the day, and failed to see any occasion or provocation for an assault upon them. The sense of the meeting was then taken on the question of asserting their rights to hold picnics and parade, and it was decided in the affirmative with a unanimous vote, amid much enthusiasm. The Orangemen then decided that, believing they were entitled to as much protection as their fellow-countrymen of opposite faith, they would hold another celebration in August, and ask the authorities for the necessary and proper protection. If it was not granted, they would proceed with their celebration, and, if interfered with or assaulted, they would defend themselves in a thorough and determined manner.

Fifth Assembly District Colored Republican Association.

The colored voters of the Fifth Assembly District have formed an organization under the name of the Colored Union Republican Association, and last evening they met and adopted a constitution and by-laws, and ratified the nomination of officers made by their committee. The President of the Association is T. S. W. TITUS; the Secretary, CHAS. L. REASON; and there are three Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer. After the formal ratification of the constitution and the election of officers, the meeting was addressed by Mr. TITUS, GEO. W. FRANCIS, WM. THOMPSON, JAMES LEWIS, GEO. W. LAWRENCE, the editor of the colored organ, the *Enterprise*, and others. A resolution was offered by Mr. FRANCIS declaring that the Association would take no part in the issues which divide the Republican Party in this City, which was adopted after a short debate. The meeting shortly after adjourned.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. Grinnell's New Position—When the New Collector Will Take His Seat.

Affairs around the Custom-house, yesterday, were rather more quiet. The host of office-seekers had evidently made up their minds that the granite building was no place for them until Mr. MURPHY should be duly installed, and they therefore transferred their base of operations elsewhere. Some went down to Long Branch to hear what the wild waves would say to them, and some hastened to No. 88 Wall-street, room No. 5, to hear *Howe* and what their chances of success were.

Mr. GRINNELL was at his office in good season, looking as if *his* rest had not been disturbed by unpleasant dreams, and apparently pleased that he was soon to be relieved from the cares of a very vexatious office. He regards his new position of Naval Officer as far preferable to that of Collector. It is a place where there is very little labor, and indeed is one of the best positions in the gift of the Government. After he is duly installed, Mr. GRINNELL will take his vacation, which he sadly needs, not having been absent from his post as Collector but two days since he was sworn in.

Those of Mr. GRINNELL's friends who regard the change of offices as a slight, will be pleased to learn that Mr. GRINNELL does not consider it such. His relations with the President are very pleasant, and he will labor as earnestly in the future for the welfare of the Republican Party as he has in the past. The President, in tendering Mr. GRINNELL the Naval Office, said that he considered it one of the best positions in his gift, and one in which Mr. GRINNELL could rid himself of the vexations and annoyances to which he was subjected as Collector. The Naval Officer is equal in rank to the Collector, and independent of that officer entirely. Every transaction that passes through the Collector's hands must be indorsed by the Naval officer, and in this way the two offices are of equal importance. The perquisites are the same and the salary is only $1,000 less, while the bond is only $10,000 and that of the Collector is $80,000. Mr. GRINNELL is so desirous of being released from the cares of his office that he will vacate at the earliest possible moment and use all the means in his power to facilitate Mr. MURPHY's *entrée*. Had not Mr. MURPHY been confirmed, Mr. GRINNELL would have insisted that a change be made, and very likely the President might have adopted his suggestion and appointed Gen. MERRITT to the Collectorship, thus permitting Mr. GRINNELL to exchange places with him.

There is considerable formality to be gone through before Mr. MURPHY can take his seat. His bonds must be filled out and sent to Washington for approval, and after they are returned the new Collector will be sworn in by one of the United States Judges. Then he may appear and take his office, when Mr. GRINNELL will retire to the other end of the building. There is nothing more to be said respecting Mr. MURPHY's views than was expressed in the TIMES of yesterday. It is not believed that any radical changes will be made, but that whatever are made will take place gradually.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Lieut.-Commander Edward Perry has been ordered to take command of the *Saco* on the 20th inst. Lieut. John G. Brice, Assistant Surgeon Andrew M. Moore, Past Assistant Paymaster William J. Healy, Master William H. Jaques, Ensign Huntington Smith, and Midshipmen G. A. Merrill, L. C. Fulton, Joseph Hurley and C. McDonald have been ordered to the *Saco*. Lieut. George Talcott, Jr., has been detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to the *Saco*. Second Assistant Engineers F. W. Ashton and J. W. Hollihan have been detached from the *Richmond* and placed on waiting orders. First Lieut. Robert M. Rogers, of the Second Artillery, has been ordered to join his proper company—H, at Sitka, Alaska.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 13.—The market for American Securities opened firmer and higher, and closed steady. Stocks opened firmer and higher, and closed firm. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	92⅞	93
Consols for account	92⅝	92⅞	93
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	89	89¾	89¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	89	89¾	89¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	88½	89¼	89¼
U. S. 10-40s	86	86½	87½
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	112	112½	112¾
Erie Railroad shares	17½	18	18
At. & Gt. W. R. shares	26	..	27

PARIS, July 13.—The Bourse closed declining. Rentes, 70f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, July 13—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened and closed firmer; Middling Upland opened at 9⅜d.@9½d. and closed at 9½d.; Middling Orleans opened at 9⅝d.@9¾d. and closed at 9¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS quiet. CORN, 31s. ⅌ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady. Lard quiet and steady. PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, 29s. 6d.@30s.

LONDON, July 13.—Calcutta LINSEED heavy at 62s.@62s. 6d. LINSEED-OIL firm. Spirits of PETROLEUM quiet.

BREMEN, July 13.—PETROLEUM opened flat.

HAVRE, July 13.—COTTON opens firmer; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 114f. ⅌ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 118f.

ANTWERP, July 14.—PETROLEUM opened quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 13.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining, with a good demand at $1 05⅝@$1 05¾, cash, seller last half of July, for No. 2; during the afternoon dull at $1 03, seller last half of July; $1 05, seller August. CORN dull and lower at 78½c. for No. 2; during the afternoon quiet and steady at 77c. cash. OATS active and lower at 46c. for No. 2. RYE dull at 77c.@78c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and neglected. HIGHWINES steady and quiet at 89c., iron-bound. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $29 75@$30. LARD, 16⅛c.@16½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12c., loose. Short-rib MIDDLES, 15c.@15⅛c. LIVE HOGS active and lower at $8 50@$10 for fair to choice. CATTLE dull at $4@$8 75 for common Cows to extra prime shipping Beeves. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye, 2,600 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 2,200 bushels Wheat, 112,000 bushels Corn, 102,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS fairly active at 8½c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 13.—FLOUR in fair demand, and market unchanged; sales 2,500 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7@$7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75@$8 for White; $8 50@$8 75 for Double Extra; all but one mill are selling at the outside quotations. WHEAT quiet; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Red Wabash at $1 40; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 38; and White Canada at $1 70@$1 80; CORN held at 85c.; market quiet. OATS held at 65c. for Western and Canada. RYE quiet. CORN-MEAL at $2 10 for bolted; $2 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$32 ⅌ ton, as to quality. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 40c. Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $4 50; to Albany, $4 ⅌ ton. Lake IMPORTS—38,000 bushels Wheat, 15,100 bushels Corn, 2,700 bushels Rye, 1,869,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 2,208,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—TOBACCO firm. COTTON quiet at 18c.@18½c. FLOUR dull at $4 50@$4 75 for Extra; $5 … for Double Extra; $5 50@$6 for Treble Extra; $6@… for Family. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring, 90c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 17@$1 20; No. 1 to strictly Prime, $1 25@$1 28; No. 1 White, $1 25; Choice, $1 30@$1 35. CORN dull, and declined 3c.@5c.; Mixed, 78c.@80c.; Prime White, 95c.@99c.; Choice, $1 02. OATS flat and declined 2c.@3c., in bulk, 48c.@50c.; sacked, 52c.@55c. RYE dull at 77c.@78c. PORK steady at $30. Dry-salted Shoulders, 12¾c. BACON active at 14½c. for Shoulders, 17¾c. for Clear Rib Sides and 18¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD quiet at 15¼c.@16c. WHISKY dull at 98c.@99c. CATTLE steady at $4@$6 50 for prime to choice. Live HOGS steady at $8@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,500 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—COTTON very quiet and unchanged. Quercitron BARK—Holders ask $30. FLOUR very quiet; Superfine, Extra and Fancy unchanged; Spring Wheat Extra Family at $6 75@$7 75; Pennsylvania do. $6 …@$7 75. WHEAT very quiet; Pennsylvania Red at $1 50@$1 55; Western, $1 42@$1 45; Indiana White, $1 45. RYE—Nothing doing. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 06@$1 10; Mixed Western, $1 02. OATS steady. COFFEE unchanged. SUGAR very firm; fair and prime Refining Cuba at 9⅞c.; Porto Rico, 9⅜c.@10¼c. MOLASSES—A cargo of Matanzas at 52½c. and a cargo of Sagua at 40c. PROVISIONS held firmly; demand very moderate; prices unchanged. WHISKY firmer; Pennsylvania Wood, 98c.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—FLOUR quiet and firm; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT dull and declining; Red Winter, $1 18@$1 22; new Kentucky White sold at $1 45. OATS firm and in good demand at 55c.@60c. RYE steady at 98c.@$1. BARLEY firm; New Crop, $1 10@$1 25. COTTON nominally unchanged. WHISKY unchanged, with a fair demand. PROVISIONS quiet and less active, with little doing. Mess PORK, $30. Bulk MEATS—12c. for Shoulders; 16c. for Clear Rib Sides; offered at 15½c. at Indianapolis. BACON held firmly at 13⅛c.@14c. for Shoulders; 16¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD quiet; sales of country at 15¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 20c. EXCHANGE dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 13.—FLOUR inactive and nominally without change. WHEAT dull and lower; sales, 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 17 and $1 18; 3,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee at $1 15, closing weak. CORN dull and nominally 85c. OATS dull and nominally 58c. RYE inactive. BARLEY inactive. PORK steady at $30. HIGHWINES nominally $1. FREIGHTS firm at previous quotations. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 38,500 bushels; Corn, 72,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,960 bbls.; Wheat, 47,008 bushels; Corn, 137,720 bushels; Oats, 15,600 bushels. Canal SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,800 bushels; Corn, 30,822 bushels.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—COTTON—A better feeling; Middling nominally 18½c.@18¾c. FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT—Receipts of New light; bulk arriving of poor quality; sales Red at $1 20@$1 50; Choice nominally $1 25@$1 50; sales White at $1 45@$1 60; Choice nominally $1 60@$1 70; Pennsylvania, $1 40@$1 45. CORN dull for White; no Prime receiving; sales, Common at $1 10@$1 13; Yellow, $1 05. OATS, 60c.@62c. for heavy; 64c.@65c. for light. Provisions unchanged. WHISKY in good demand at $1 01.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13.—WHEAT dull; Amber scarce and wanted; Amber State, $1 50@$1 55; White Michigan dull at $1 70@$1 75; White State, including Wicks and Treadwell, $1 70@$1 85; Diehl, $1 80@$1 … CORN lower; Unsound Western selling slowly at 80c.@81c.; Merchantable, $1 06@$1 08; Round Yellow, $1 10@$1 11. RYE quiet; the little in store is held at $1 21. BARLEY-MALT firmer; City-made two-rowed State, $1 10@$1 20; six-rowed State, $1 20@$1 30; Canada West, $1 20@$1 45. OATS active; Canada, 66c.@70c.; Western, 66c.@70c.; State, 72c.@73c.

TOLEDO, July 13.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower at $1 25 for Michigan. CORN dull and nominally lower; No. 1 offered at 89c.; Yellow, 89c. OATS dull and lower; No. 1, 57½c.; No. 2, 55½c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 2,800 bushels; Oats, 1,300 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,300 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 3,200 bushels.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT active at $1 30@$1 31 for No. 1 Red; closed dull at $1 27 for No. 2 Red. CORN steady; Mixed, 91c.; No. 2 Mixed, 90c. OATS steady. State, 58c. RYE firm at 95c.@98c. BARLEY dull. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, $5 25; Refined, 23½c.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—COTTON firmer at 18½c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS active. PORK, $30. BACON, 14c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear-rib Sides; 18c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear-rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD, 17c. WHISKY, 97c.@98c.

MILWAUKEE, July 13.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, $1 18½; No. 2, $1 07½. OATS declining; No. 2, 50c. CORN nominal. RYE nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 13.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 33c. Strained ROSIN firm; other kinds dull. Crude TURPENTINE steady. TAR steady. COTTON dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 13.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; sales, 1,200 bales; net receipts, 104 bales; coastwise, 1 bale; total, 105 bales; exports, to Havre, 854 bales; stock, 41,404 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 13.—COTTON firm; no Middling in the market; Low Middling, 17½c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 52 bales; exports, coastwise, 213 bales; stock, 6,265 bales.

DETROIT, July 13.—FLOUR steady [illegible] for Choice. WHEAT dull and declined 3c.@5c.; [illegible]. CORN quiet at 90c. OATS, 58c. for Western, 60c. for State.

MEMPHIS, July 13.—COTTON, 18c. asked. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN, 90c.@$1 05. OATS, 60c. PORK, $30 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 18½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13.—COTTON steady; Middling, 18c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 102 bales; stock, 3,297 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., July 13.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17½c.; sales, 10 bales; net receipts, 12 bales; exports, coastwise, 115 bales; stock, 1,261 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 13.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 160 bales; stock, 11,268 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 13.—COTTON firmer, with improved demand; sales, 140 bales; receipts, 10 bales; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.

[Advertisement.]

Uneasy will lie the head of Hohenzollern should it come to wear the Spanish crown. He had better by far crown himself with a KNOX hat. Heads thus crowned will not only rest easy, but look finely. The Hatter, KNOX, is to be found at No. 212 Broadway. His Summer Hats are not equaled in beauty, style, lightness and excellence. KNOX is the Prince of Hatters, and greater than the Prince of Hohenzollern.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, July 13—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S.	Cloudy	71
Halifax	E.	Raining	[illegible]
Portland	S.	Clear	[illegible]
Boston	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
New-York	W. N. W.	Clear	78
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Wilmington	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Washington	N. W.	Clear	80
Fortress Monroe	W.	Cloudy	76
Richmond	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Charleston	S. S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Savannah	S.	Clear	[illegible]
Augusta	W. S. W.	Clear	87
Oswego	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	77
Pittsburg	S. W.	Clear	72
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	74
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	82
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Key West	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Havana	E.	Clear	82

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Batavia	July 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	July 16	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA.

Morro Castle	July 14	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

TODAY.

For Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Batavia*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters at the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, 1½ P. M. For the German States via Bremen, by the *Bremen*, 12 M. For Nassau, Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Union*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, 1½ P. M. For Ireland, only, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brussels*, 6 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	6 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	6 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 13—*In steam-ship Nevada, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. M. A. Woodbury and family, J. R. Curran, E. A. Lewis, F. B. Stollman, Rev. Mr. Walker, Miss Hotchkiss, Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Ethridge, Mrs. D. E. [illegible], Mrs. Beekman, Mrs. Bentley, J. A. [illegible], Prof. G. H. Cook, Prof. F. C. Van Dyck, Miss Sarah Cook, Miss Clara A. Garley, Miss E. C. Powers, F. Hunter, John [illegible], Rev. J. C. K. Milligan, McC. Milligan, James Grant, Thomas Bush, Frank Burdsall, Miss Mills, S. Simmons, James Nelson, Dr. Obershaw, G. H. Mumford, G. H. Mumford, Jr., James Suydam, J. W. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mills, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Moss and servant.

JULY 13—*In steam-ship China, for Liverpool.*—Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones, John Bailey, Rev. G. Smith, Mr. Dronsfield, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden and servant, Robert Gilchrist, Rev. M. Spaulding, Mrs. Richardson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. L'Hommedieu, Charles L'Hommedieu, R. H. L'Hommedieu, A. B. Hillyer, Eduardo Lianes, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tyson, E. Justh, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Vandergrift, Geo. Angus, Jesse Bryant, Rev. E. P. Parker, F. B. Wormath, E. Capello, Mr. and Mrs. A. Drake and child, Jno. Berry, H. Marchant, Robert May, wife and 2 children, Joseph Buolis and wife, Miss Mary Buolis, Miss Nannie Buolis, Miss Irene Buolis, Miss Daisy F. Caspario.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 13—*In steam-ship Lafayette, from Havre.*—Mr. Lavigne, Mr. Buse, Mr. Fion, Mr. and Mrs. Solo and family, Mr. Joliot, Mr. and Mrs. Colman and family, Mr. Holmes, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Arnot, Mr. Dickinson, C. S. Grafulla, F. Perrin, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Hill, Mr. Bassford, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Stein, Mr. and Misses Baldwin, Mr. Odin, J. A. Hinckley, M. Prevost Paradol, son and daughter, Mr. [illegible], Mrs. Nolan, family and servant, Mr. and Mrs. N. Butler, family and servant, Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Francis, child and nurse, Mr. Treves, Mr. and Mrs. Subine, Mrs. Mace, Mr. Giraud, Mr. Quinn, Mrs. P. [illegible], Mr. Anzulo, A. A. Valdes, Mr. Westfall, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Kling, V. Dumont, Mrs. Merle, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], son and daughters, three servants of Prevost Paradol, Misses F. and L. Marchand, J. Probst, A. Buchet, Mr. Gebelin, Mr. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], J. G. Olmster, Mrs. Gautier, Mrs. Lallemant and family, H. Senecal, H. Rouvier, Mr. Dummer, Mr. Prefontaine, Mr. Dussault, Mr. Bosiner, Mr. Branchaud, Mr. Decuru, Mr. Germain, Mr. Jodan, Mr. Marion, Mr. Michaud, Mr. Vancandaigne, Mr. Bruneau, Mr. Bigouesse, Mr. Contou, Mr. Grasson, Mr. Roy, Mr. Belonger, P. Masset, Mr. Vaury, Mr. Sopers, Mr. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Poss and daughter, Mr. Laval, G. Frusetta, D. Bravi, E. Dupuis, Mr. Charamond, G. Ducrest, G. Fruggi, A. Gianotti, N. Arnaud, Camp. Finck, J. and D. Cash, Mrs. Negro and daughter, Mr. and Miss Walser, C. Chouffet and family, Mr. Morin, Conrad Hensermann, Misses Durand, Mrs. Shwanb and family, S. Becombe, Miss Rousset, A. Bellin, Mr. Orsechowski, Mr. Sinard, Mr. Duhamel, Barthelemy Sarrazin, V. Aviand, B. [illegible], Mrs. Point Dumont, Mrs. Metrol, J. A. F. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Leiardoux, 1 servant of Mr. Walsh.

JULY 13—*In steam-ship Erin, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Byles, Mr. and Mrs. Owens, Mr. Tilling, Mr. Kirby, Rev. John Malone, Mr. Newman, Miss Tresham, Miss Spivey, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Beach and 5 children, Mrs. Hartie and 7 children, Rev. E. Day, 9 children and nurse, Miss Kelly, Mrs. La Farge, Miss La Farge, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Noble, Col. Tall, wife and child, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Noble and child, Prof. Vincent, Mr. Camp, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lowrey, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Dix, Mr. Lynch, Mrs. Lynch, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Lester, Mr. Owen, Mr. Dingeman, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Watson, Mr. Heaton, Mr. Boam and wife, Mr. Tassott and son, Geo. Ulmann and wife, Rev. Mr. Nichols and wife, Mr. Flint.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—Mrs. Amelia G. de Torres, Miss Manuela Almeyda, Jas. H. Lawton, wife and servant, Nicolas Acea, wife, child and servant, Manuel Martinez and wife, William Bessing, N. S. Vinard, Dominico Villar, Mrs. Marie Forbes, Mrs. Eliza Van Wyck, Thos. Terry, P. E. Dorticos, Mrs. Jas. Villezela and son, Gabriel F. Duro, Jno. R. Cripps, E. Barbasa, F. B. Munoz, J. F. Fernald, Timothy Benna, Mrs. Jas. E. de Tista.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises … 4:40 | Sun sets … 7:30 | Moon rises … 8:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook … 8:41 | Gov. Island … 9:30 | Hell Gate … 10:59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK … WEDNESDAY, July 13.

Cleared.

Steam-ships China, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Nevada, (Br.,) Green, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Ashland, Crowell, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; B. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Ships Avon, Macbeth, London, E. D. Morgan & Sons; Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, Chas. H. Marshall & Co.; Constantine, Crevay, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Yankee, (N. G.,) Klingenberg, Cape de Verde, Funch, Edye & Co.; Alice Cameron, Carter, Sydney, Arkell & Tufts; Messer, Doscher, Bremen, Charles Luling & Co.

Brigs Queen, (Br.,) Pride, Wilmington, N. C., George H. Brewer; Annie Vail, (Br.,) Grant, Weymouth, G. A. Phillips & Collins; Nellie Mitchell, Wilson, Port-au-Prince, Baldwin, Dearborn & Co.; Nancy, (Br.,) Putnam, Bridgeport, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Potomac, Corell, St. Johns, F. J. A. Hersey; M. Celeste, Mulligan, Fernandina, J. H. Winchester; River Queen, Colton, Pernambuco and Bahia, J. F. Whitney; Eastern Star, Fisher, Barbados, Bishop & Bro.; Atomo, Morris, Little Glace Bay, J. F. Whitney; Suwannee, Simpson, Demerara, E. D. Smith.

Schrs. Mariana, Fillmore, St. Johns, N. F., J. A. Hersey; A. Godfrey, Godfrey, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; W. J. Holmes, Ward, Antigua, Jones & Lough; Edgewood, Collins, Georgetown, E. D. Hurlbut.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Erin, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool June 29 and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 975 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. July 4, no lat., &c., signalized ship Princeton, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool; 10th, passed bark J. C. Kuhn, bound W.; same day, saw bark Carlton, hence for Antwerp; same day, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 11th, passed steamship Main, hence for Bremen; 12th, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Rousseau, Havre July 1, and Brest 2d, with mdse. and 184 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. July 4, lat. 48 15, lon. 21 15, exchanged signals with steam-ship St. Laurent, hence for Havre; 8th, lat. 47 46, lon. 37 07, passed ship Tripoli, bound E.; 7th, lat. 45 57, lon. 40 37, passed steam-ship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool July 2, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. July 7, lat. 50, lon. 34, spoke ship Julia, (Br.,) from Philadelphia for Havre.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana July 9, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, [illegible], Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to [illegible] Lorillard.

Steam-ship Bolivar, Wells, Galveston July 2, via Key West 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Panther, [illegible], Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Bark Meadows, Perry, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to Chaves de Vinda—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Sirene, (N. G.,) Rowall, [illegible] ds., with railroad iron to order. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark America, (of Boston,) Harding, Palermo [illegible] ds., with fruit, &c., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 5, and since had westerly gales, during which lost and split sails.

Bark Monitor, Eaton, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to Hanford, Mullen & Co.—vessel to [illegible]. Has had light variable winds the entire passage.

Brig Paquette de Nuovo York, (Port.,) Cunha, Oporto May 28, and Lisbon June 1, with wines, &c., to Hagemeyer & Bruns. Passed, lat. 38 38, lon. 32, bark B. S. Jayne, steering N. W.

Brig Robin, Strout, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig George Amos, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Brig Potomac, Carver, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Brig Whitaker, Colton, Middletown, Conn.

Brig Alvarado, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Barnes, Little Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Samuel B. Fabens, (of Newburyport,) Crooker, San Salvador 7 ds., with fruit to L. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Schr. Sarah Jane Fort, Fort, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal for Jersey City.

Schr. Lizzie D., (Br.,) Wemer, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Jedd Frye & Co.

Schr. Clara Bell, (of Camden,) Amesbury, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Francke & Fischer—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Lavinia S. Barnes, Coleman, Albany, for Bangor, Me.

Schr. J. W. Coffin, Wallace, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. H. S. Billings, Billings, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Minquas, Heaney, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Margaret, Clark, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. T. L. Heistrom, Kelly, West Indies, with fish to Crooker & Haley.

Schr. Nath. Holmes, Northam, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. A. Jayne, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Chauncey [illegible] John, Pease, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. [illegible], Maine, Rockport, with [illegible] to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. D. W. French, Lovell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Libbie Workley, Compton, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Anna Elizabeth, [illegible], Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Henry Crosby, Foster, Kennebec River, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Frances Elliott, Warren, Elizabethport, for [illegible].

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mercer, Watson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Limeburner, [illegible], Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. E. L. Tay, Baker, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. G. S. Repplier, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Harlem.

Schr. T. P. Cooper, Sleeper, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Leonora, Ashby, Montauk, with fish to G. Comstock.

Schr. Sterling, Hayes, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Burley, Saunders, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. A. Elliott, Dickerson, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. G. M. Partridge, Snow, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Petro, Rogers, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. John Twry, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Purves, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. J. R. Clements, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. Charter Oak, Poole, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Coral, Kent, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Zoe, Hall, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Maria Hearn, Merrill, Stamford.

Schr. Josephine, Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Stewart, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, Hartford.

Schr. [illegible], Heath, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Northam, Providence.

Schr. Richard Morrell, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. Freestone, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Jane, Nash, Westerly R. I.

Schr. Ida, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sandy Point, Grant, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Chimo, [illegible], Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Lamartine, Dow, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Forest, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Belfast.

Schr. Fakir, Hunt, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Senator, [illegible], Dighton.

Schr. James McDivitt, McDivitt, Hartford.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Frazer, Connecticut River.

Schr. Geo. Warren, Hartford.

Canal-boat J. H. [illegible], Monger, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

Canal-boat [illegible] Ordway, Monger, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S., clear.

Below.

Bark Kate Crosby, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Newport, Eng., June 5, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. By pilot-boat Mary A. Williams, No. 14.

One bark and one brig anchored on the Bar.

Sailed.

Steam-ships China and Nevada, for Liverpool; Ashland, for Charleston; barks Princesse Alexandra, for St. Croix; Maggie McNeil, for New-Orleans; Suwannee, for Demerara; Eastern Star, for Barbados.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., July 13.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13.—Sld. United States steamer Quinnebaug, for Hampton Roads; steamer Catharine Whiting, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 11.—Arr. brig Roslyn, Boston, New-York; schrs. Mary Langdon, Mary Brewer and Richard Bullwinkle, Rockland, New-York; Cabinet, Portland, New-York; Transfer, Portland, Baltimore; S. S. Bickmore, Richmond, Me., Baltimore; P. Grant, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., Bridgeport, Conn.

Arr. and sld. schr. James Jones, Norfolk, Boston.

Sld. all vessels except the above arrivals and schrs. Maria Roxana, Laura Robinson and Yankee Boy.

12th, arr. schrs. Tropic Bird, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for orders; Ellen Perkins, New-York, Portland; R. F. Meany, Bangor, Hartford; Mary Ann McCann, Bangor, Philadelphia; Quickstep, Philadelphia, Lynn.

Sld. schrs. S. S. Bickmore, Mary Brewer, Mary Langdon, Richard Bullwinkle, P. Grant, (Br.,) and Ellen Perkins.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 13.—Arr. steamer W. P. Clyde, New-York. Cld. steamer Fairbanks, New-York. Thermometer, 82 deg.; raining.

Foreign Ports.

At Caibarien, July 1, brig Angelia, for New-York, ldg.; bark Monitor, for New-York, sld. the day previous.

THE CONNECTICUT
AIR LINE ROAD
IS NOW
COMPLETED BETWEEN
NEW-HAVEN & MIDDLETOWN.

The section between Middletown and Willimantic, 26 miles in length, IS ALL THAT REMAINS UNFINISHED, and of this portion 20 MILES ARE ALREADY GRADED.

The Connecticut River Bridge is in a forward state of completion, and will be, when finished, the finest work of the kind in this country.

THE BONDS OF THE COMPANY are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on all the property and franchises of a road, 50 miles in length, running through the center of the State of Connecticut, forming with its connections the shortest and quickest route between Boston and New-York. They present a form of investment of undoubted security and liberal interest.

The State of Connecticut is Trustee for the bondholders.

The Controller of the State countersigns every bond issued.

The bonds are issued only as the work progresses.

The bonds are issued for only one-half of the amount expended.

They are free from Government tax.

They are free from State and local taxes in Connecticut.

They pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest.

They are of the denominations of $500 and $1,000.

They are issued in either registered or coupon bonds.

The price is par and interest.

They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending to

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 235 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS TO PEKIN, PEORIA AND OMAHA.

180 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION,

equipped with a full supply of NEW and FIRST-CLASS rolling stock, and already

EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS.

The balance—twenty-five miles—is graded, the iron being rapidly laid, and will be completed without delay.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF 160,000, averaging over 650 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 400,000.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren, and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of those counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER 300 COAL CARS at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 180 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road, and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the Western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha; at Bloomington, with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 400 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo, on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON 180 MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER INTO STOCK AT PAR at any time, which adds greatly to their value, AS THE ROAD WILL RANK SECOND TO NONE IN THE WEST.

They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, FREE OF TAX, IN GOLD, in New-York. The principal payable in COIN at maturity.

Total Issue, $5,000,000.

The loan is being rapidly absorbed, FOUR-FIFTHS HAVING ALREADY BEEN MARKETED IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

We offer for the present the balance at

92 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, and the substantial manner in which the road is built and equipped, WE HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED THE BONDS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY. Now that the earnings on the completed portion are greatly in excess of our expectations, it is with pleasure that we recommend these securities as one of the cheapest and safest investments on the market, more desirable than Government bonds, as they produce about forty-five per cent. more income from the same capital, which cannot be reduced, but will probably be largely increased by the convertible clause.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. They may be sent by express at our expense. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

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A CHOICE SECURITY.
MIDLAND BONDS
Seven Per Cent. Gold,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The great railroad on which these securities are based is making good progress. Of the 400 miles embraced in its entire length from the Metropolis to the City of Oswego, including the Auburn branch, 180 miles are already completed, fully equipped and in profitable operation. Work is being vigorously pushed on other portions of the line; and it is the expectation of the Company to have at least 160 miles more in operation before the close of the present season.

The portion of this road now in operation, constituting its northern section, extends from the City of Oswego to Sidney Plains, where it intersects the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Its local business is already large, and the Company has just concluded a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for transporting the coal of that large and wealthy corporation to the northern sections of the State. This will add so largely to the business and profits of that section of the road that the Company feel confident that its net earnings, without the aid of through business, cannot be less than seven per cent. on its entire cost, which is 100 per cent. in excess of the interest on its bonds. For it must be borne in mind that the issue of these bonds is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. They thus possess all the security of the bonds of our oldest and best roads. The road, when completed, will constitute one of the great trunk lines connecting the City of New-York with Canada and the West by shorter routes than any now existing; and as its entire course is through fertile and populous districts, it cannot fail to prove one of the most important and best-paying roads in the Union.

BEHIND THESE BONDS IS A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEARLY $7,000,000, which affords ample guarantee of the financial strength of the Company.

The popularity of these bonds as a perfectly safe security bearing the highest rate of interest authorized by the laws of New-York, payable in Gold Coin free of Government tax, has kept the supply nearly exhausted; but the recent and early [illegible] completion of additional sections will for a time furnish a liberal supply, to which we respectfully invite the attention of investors, in the confident belief that no better security can be found on the market.

Price par and accrued interest in currency. Government and other current securities taken in exchange.

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